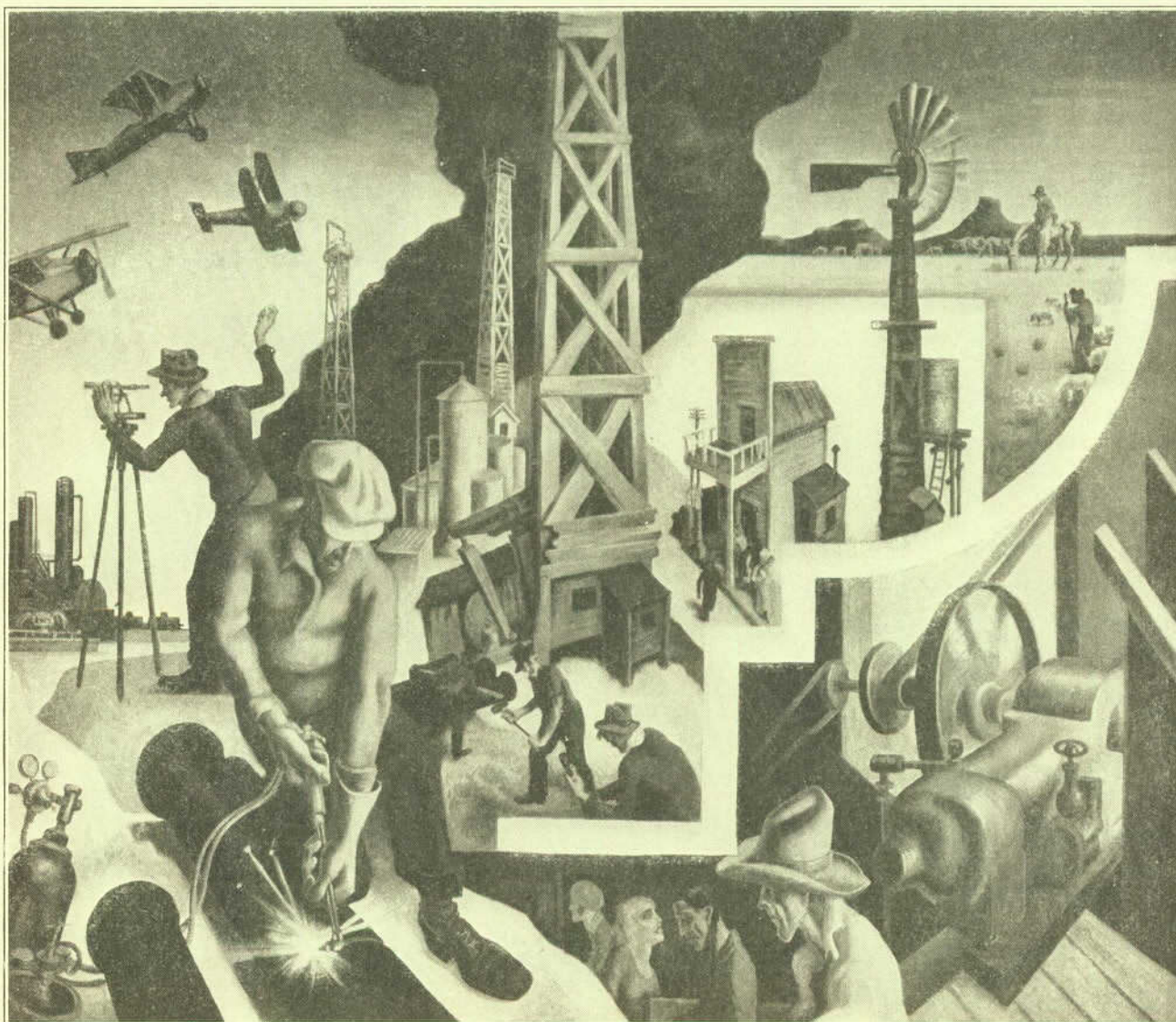


RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXVI

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, 1937

NO. 2



CLASHING PHILOSOPHIES

THE BENEFICENT VALUE OF LIFE INSURANCE

Are You a Widow? Then you know how important to you the prompt payment from the insurance company was. It undoubtedly paid the funeral expenses, the doctor's bills, your rent for at least a time; and really stood between you and the panic you would have felt if there had been no life insurance.

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There is some form of life insurance protection of great value to you, whatever your need is.

Please consult us, as we gladly give complete information

Union Cooperative Insurance Association
(A legal reserve life insurance company)

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, *Editor*, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine Chat

Poetry is a very personal thing. It is seldom considered an adequate expression for great groups of people. When Edwin Markham wrote "The Man With the Hoe," however, the world listened and said here is a poem that expresses the new social consciousness—a new attitude toward labor.

Usually lyric poetry expresses the mood or the attitude toward life of the individual. Yet when it is sincere, it rises above the individual's longings and expresses a mood for all humanity. It is for this reason with one other that we venture to print a poem by Ann Lubin, deceased wife of Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics. We feel that here is expressed beautifully and bravely the mood of universal motherhood.

Mrs. Lubin died a little over a year ago and some months later her husband found in a book, pencilled on a fly leaf, this remarkable piece of verse. It was published in the January issue of *Progressive Education*, a magazine that Mrs. Lubin had at one time edited. It is with permission from *Progressive Education* and Mr. Lubin, the *Electrical Workers Journal* publishes this faultless expression of a woman's heart.

It is not unlikely that there will be two great monuments in Washington dedicated to women. The first is the Saint-Gauden's statue in Rock Creek Cemetery to Mrs. Henry Adams. It is usually conceded to be the finest piece of art in the nation's capital. Mr. Lubin has taken this poem called *Immortality* and had it cut upon bronze, and it has become a simple marker for Ann Lubin's grave.

Our cover picture this month is from a mural by Thomas Hart Benton, "The Changing West."

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IMMORTALITY

.

*I have come to the end of my singleness,
The years my lone trunk swayed
To summer's winds and bleakened
To winter's snows are drawing to a close,
I feel a thickening down below,
My stem prepares a bud
For that new twig that shall in time
Be trunk when I am but a rotting stump
The memory of me a thickened whorl of wood
Forming the base of that new and splendid grace.*

.

*There is this for my passionate assurance
that growth goes on.*

—ANN SHUMAKER LUBIN.





THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS

\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XXXVI

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, 1937

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Base of Labor's Drive for 30-Hour Week

IS LABOR receiving its just share of the national income—in real wages, in curtailed hours? Can the standard of living for the whole people be raised if production be curtailed? Will a 30-hour week curtail production?

Does labor as consumer share in the general "prosperity" produced by mechanized production, but not as producer?

Is the conflict for labor over hours really over income vs. leisure?

Will the 30-hour week reabsorb enough of the permanently unemployed really to warrant alleged decrease in production?

Has the base of labor-displacing machinery increased or decreased during the depression?

Have man-hours shrunk?

These are some of the questions being asked by thinking people all over the United States as Congress again faces the question of a basic 30-hour week as proposed by American labor unions. These are surely among the right questions to ask. The **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL** sets them down and does not propose to answer all of them in this article. It is stating the problem rather than solving it.

The Clashing Philosophies

In the main there are two fundamental approaches or clashing philosophies underlying the 30-hour week controversy. The first might be stated as the production theory, and the second as the re-employment theory. The productionists are largely the classical economists and business men who have traditionally taken the view that if the country produces enough, there will be automatic distribution of the goods. They hold now that our plant is not adequate enough to go on the 30-hour week and produce the goods needed to increase a needed standard of living. Of course behind the production theory is the profit theory. Few of them have faced the fact that when production increases, profits also increase. Some of them get around this dilemma by urging the profit makers to progressively and sharply reduce prices. By price reduction, these productionists declare, goods are more widely distributed and a general well-being results. However, some of them admit that prices have not decreased rapidly enough and generally enough under machine production during the past 30 years, and some of them have had the temerity to preach to the capitalists about the need for sharper reduction in prices.

Two views of economic system sharply contrasted by pros and cons. Production vs. employment.

Men vs. Machines

The labor group approaches the question of the 30-hour week from the human angle. Labor declares that the rapid increase in the permanent pool of unemployed is an indication of widespread displacement of men by machinery; that this trend has not been arrested by the depression, but that the depression in its intensity is a manifestation of the machine displacement of men rather than vice versa; that is, that the intensity of the depression caused the displacement of men.

Labor believes that the only sound solution to this unemployment problem has been presented by labor in its short week declaration. It believes that enough evidence has been already gathered to prove that with a basic 30-hour week about 25 per cent of the unemployed would be reabsorbed; that income would be widely distributed, therefore, purchasing power would be increased; business would be stimulated and a further step toward reducing poverty and in cutting down the tremendous concentration of wealth at the top would be taken.

The arguments of the two schools run somewhat in this wise. Arguments for the 30-hour week:

Decrease in the permanent pool of unemployed.

Increased leisure provides time for culture and education improvement, thereby improving general well-being and health.

Decrease in accidents on the job by lessening the hours of exposure.

Increases the individual efficiency of the men.

Decreased costs per unit of production because overhead remains constant and efficiency increases.

Tends to stabilize production by stimulating employer to iron out peaks and rush seasons.

Opposition Cites Production Needs

To these arguments the counter-arguments of the productionists are offered. Greatly increased cost of production.

Decreased purchasing power of workers on an individual basis.

Short work week does not provide

sufficient flexibility for needs of varying production.

Cuts down the pool of the unemployed, therefore depleting the labor market, and thereby cutting off opportunity for future expansion of industry.

Increased labor costs will cause a rise in price, which in turn will tend to restrict production.

Industrial output generally will be less with the 30-hour week, which will mean fewer goods to be distributed.

Labor's general point of view has found support not only from labor people but from economists and sometimes from industrialists. For instance, at the hearing on the 30-hour week before the United States Senate committee, Herman Chopak, of the Chopak Textile Company, 1410 Broadway, New York City, said:

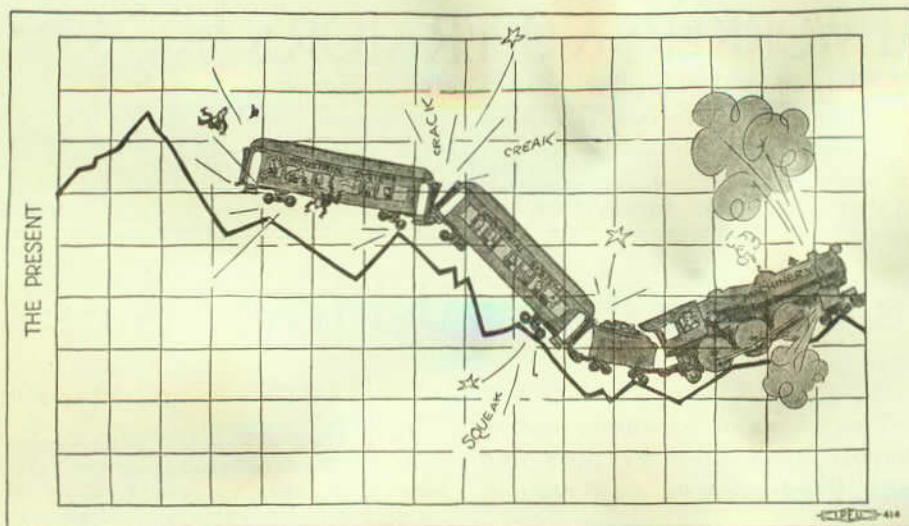
"The principal reason why the bill should be adopted is that it will create more employment. To accomplish the same amount of work it will naturally require the employment of a greater number of people at 30 hours per week than it does at the present time when the working week ranges from approximately 40 to 44 hours per week. It is a known fact that years ago it was not unusual for the average worker to work 60 to 72 hours a week. This was changed, due to the fact that machinery at that time started to make inroads into man power to such an extent that it was necessary to curtail the working week to its present basis of approximately 40 to 54 hours. Privilege of working longer hours with other help should be considered satisfactory.

"In the manufacturing end of our business we employ directly and indirectly approximately 3,000 people. At the present time they are working from 48 to 50 hours weekly. In order to turn out the same amount of yardage it will be necessary on a 30-hour basis for us to employ at least 750 more people."

Is Production Too High?

The production theory has been clearly put by Willford I. King, professor of economics, New York University. Mr. King said:

"Why, it seems to me that the legislation is based upon the theory that there is an overplus of production in the country at the present time. Perhaps I am mistaken about that assumption, but the limitation of the hours of labor provided for would seem to indicate that assumption."



Courtesy Saturday Evening Post (Copyright)

"Now I would say that assumption was not in accordance with the circumstances or the facts as I see them. We are suffering not from overproduction but very serious underproduction at the present time; for example, in the field of manufacturing.

"We are turning out, perhaps, not more than 60 per cent of the products that we ought to turn out if we were satisfying the normal demand of the American people for manufactured products. I like to think of the nation as being very much like a big farm or one of the old-time plantations, in which most of the things were produced on the plantation for the people. The things were produced there which they consumed. If the products were abundant the owner and his servants were prosperous, but if the products were scarce they were poverty stricken, and I think that is exactly the same thing we have in the United States at the present time.

"We are not turning out the products, hence the people are poor. The only way that we can revive prosperity is to get the people to producing again, and that, of course, is the thing that all of us want to do."

True Point of Conflict

Of course labor's answer to the productionists is based upon a realistic view of machine economy. Labor says simply that it is not getting its just share of the values created by man-power plus machine-power. It does not want to lessen production. It wants production increased, but it does not want it increased at the expense of labor's leisure, labor's income or labor's well-being. It contends that nearly all industries are over-g geared as far as production potentialities go. These production potentialities are not used because capitalists of industry state need to maintain price which means maintaining profits. If they produce the abundance they are capable of producing, price would fall and if labor secured the 30-hour week or a still further curtailed work week and wages were raised,

profits would certainly have to fall, and this visualizes the true issue and the true point of conflict between the two schools of thought.

The recent report of the Brookings Institution contained in the volume entitled "The Recovery Problem in the United States" represents again the productionist theory. The conflict as between increased income and more leisure is sharply defined by this Brookings report as follows:

"If the principle of reducing hours in proportion to increases in productive efficiency had been in operation between 1900 and 1929 it would have meant that all of the gains resulting from the increase in productive efficiency would have had to be realized in the form of greater leisure—none in the form of higher standards of living. If such a plan were to be put into operation now with a view to absorbing existing unemployment, it would mean that the volume of national production would be frozen at its present low level—concretely, at about \$470 per capita. If the principle of reducing working hours in the future in direct proportion to increasing efficiency were adopted and enforced there could henceforth be no increase in pro-

duction per worker or in living standards."

Price System Breaks Down

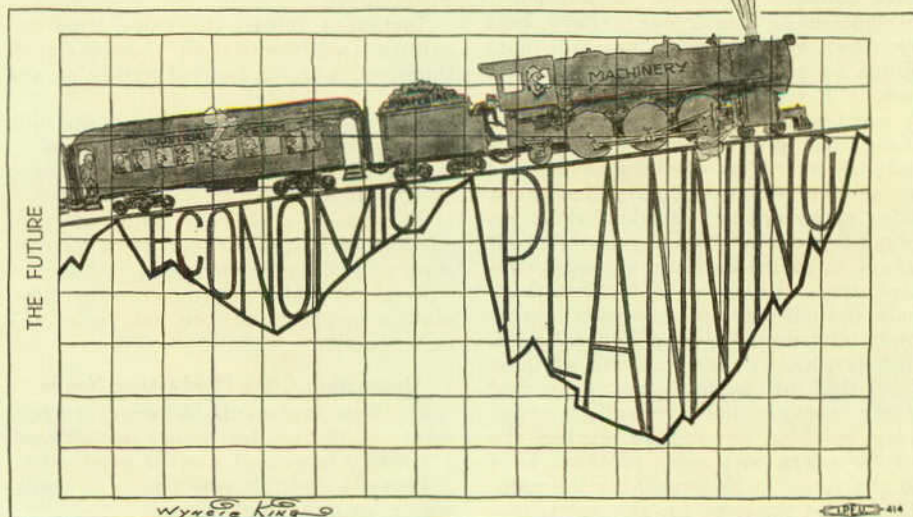
Harold Moulton, director of Brookings, wrote an analysis of the price system, as it works in the United States, in *Fortune Magazine* for November, 1935. Mr. Moulton finds that prices have not dropped adequately during the greatest period of prosperity and believes that if they had, there would have been a wider distribution of benefits to industry and less cause for class antagonism. He says:

"What reason can be ascribed for the failure of capitalists to practice price reduction? Were they financially unable? Men engage in business for profits. Shoes and ships are turned out because business managers expect to make money from the process, and only as business enterprises are profitable can wages, salaries and even interest on invested capital continue to be paid. If persistent price reductions eliminated profits, the program would break down.

"We must, therefore, ask whether substantial price reductions during the period under review would have been possible. Granting that wages and other operating costs could readily have been paid, would it have been possible to obtain the necessary capital with which to expand plant and equipment if prices had been reduced? To answer this question, we must obviously have before us the facts with reference to the trend of profits during this period.

"In manufacturing industries, the rate of profit upon capital investment trended moderately upward between 1922 and 1929. The amount of capital (exclusive of bond investment) increased from 37.4 billions to 52.7 billions, and the

(Continued on page 89)



Courtesy Saturday Evening Post (Copyright)

Battles, Clashing Philosophies, and Beyond

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PHILOSOPHER

ABOUT three years ago the old Philosopher threw away his cigars and cigarettes and took to a pipe—one of those corncobs. He now sits comfortably beside his fireplace near a window which opens on a busy bustling street, and though he declares he has retired from the active scene he is not quite removed from it. He still loves life with all its hurlyburly, tussle, sweat and conflict.

We found him in his favorite seat not long ago and goaded him with banter and insults to talk. Our Philosopher is not very garrulous. Silence, he says, means more to him than it did in youth. He has reversed the habit of many old people. Instead of taking refuge in Niagaras of words, he speaks sparingly and thinks much.

As you may suppose, our Philosopher, who has been brought up in the labor tradition, despises vigorously fascism and all that it means. "Fascism is the new barbarism," he declares. "It not only is bringing in a whole new generation of barbarities, but by its pressure on other states it is producing barbaric tactics in them. This is the real danger. If the German people and the Italian people wish to embrace fascism, that should be their privilege, but like all pagans they are seeking to spread their religion by the sword."

Battle Lines Drawn

The Philosopher puffs gently on his corncob pipe as he spins his web of conclusions this afternoon. "It apparently is the truth that neither Hitler nor Mussolini will ask or give quarter, and in this sense they are threatening the democracies of the world. England, Sweden, Holland, Norway, France and the United States are feeling and will

Old trade unionist insists that our present difficulties are due to crooked thinking. "Anything will yield to the right intellectual method."

feel the impact of the new paganism, and will have to defend their democratic forms not only by economic means but by fortifying their citizens intellectually and psychologically against the fascist conceptions, for fascism is a kind of poison. It springs from the savage instincts."

The Philosopher gets up slowly and goes to a bookcase—a well-filled bookcase, principally of non-fiction. He takes down a well-worn book and reads:

"There are four historical layers underlying the mind of civilized man:

- "the animal mind,
- "the child mind,
- "the savage mind,
- "the traditional civilized mind.

"We are all animals and never can cease to be; we were all children at our most impressionable age and can never get over the effects of that; our human ancestors have lived in savagery during practically their whole existence of the race, say 500,000 or a million years, and the primitive human mind is ever with us; finally, we are all born into an elaborate civilization, the constant pressure of which we can by no means escape."

The old Philosopher's hand was trembling a little as he closed the pages of the book. "You know who wrote that?" he said, "one of the despised intellectuals, James Harvey Robinson, in his book

The Mind and the Making, but it is one of the most important books ever written that has meaning for every labor man. Robinson was a historian but not the kind of historian who made a study of tin soldiers, gun powder, slaughter and wars, and called that history. He entitles his book 'The Relationship of Intelligence to Social Reform.'

"What he was trying to do, I think, was to break the awful monotonous round of history as exemplified by the statement, history repeats itself. He felt that history repeated itself simply because men repeated themselves, not because there is anything in the nature of events to justify the turning back of cycle upon cycle."

The old Philosopher settled himself in his easy chair gravely. He fixed his eyes upon traffic in the street and for a moment those eyes lost their intense power of seeing objects and began to see beyond things. He said: "Robinson goes on beyond the four traditional layers of the mind, beyond the animal, the child, the savage and tradition, to what he calls creative thinking. Creative thinking is the production of new techniques for accomplishing old purposes. If we take this analysis of this very wise historian and apply it to political creeds of the present, we can say with a good deal of assurance that fascism comes out of the animal mind, and makes its appeal chiefly to the child and savage in men. All of the flag-waving, the tom tom beating, the egoistic sputterings of fascist leaders are just so much tinsel and paint to the child and savage in men. The terrific menace of fascism lies in the fact that it does not even move within the frame of traditional civilization. It is sub-conservative."

(Continued on page 92)



Courtesy U. S. Department of Labor.

Workers constantly look toward a new day. It appears to be constantly receding. Perhaps this is due to the failure to use the right method in effecting Labor's end.

Is A. T. & T. Pension Fund Safe?

TELEPHONE operators, linemen, and other employees of the Bell Telephone companies have been taught to regard the Bell System pension as a part of their compensation for service—a reward for years of loyalty—a recompense for low pay and open shop conditions. It has already been shown (see November, 1936, Journal) that only a small proportion of employees in the low pay brackets attain the requisite number of years of service to qualify for pension. The latest phase of the Federal Communications Commission investigation reveals a situation even more serious to employees of the Bell, after a very extensive survey of the system's pension obligations and investment of pension funds.

At a hearing in Washington, January 11, conducted by FCC Special Counsel Samuel Becker, Harold Huling, special FCC accountant, presented the report, stressing such revelations as these:

The accumulation of funds for present and future employee pension needs, is not and never has been on a sound actuarial basis. It is based on a system of averages and not on actual year-to-year experience of the different companies involved. This has been pointed out to the company by accountants, and is recognized by officers of the company, but nothing has been done about it.

At December 31, 1934, the pension liability of the Bell Telephone System Companies for which no provision had been made was at the staggering figure of \$210,551,788 and steadily creeping up. The system's aggregate unappropriated surplus at that date was \$3,368,123,583. If present practices are continued, Accountant Huling predicted that by 1952 the pension deficiency will exceed the surplus in 21 of the 24 Bell companies.

Pension Shortages Found

Neither pension funds nor pension liabilities are pooled by the associated companies; consequently some of them are going to run short on pension money before others do. Some of the Bell companies are now, Mr. Huling indicated, paying past pension obligations with trust funds which should be set aside for future pension needs, leading to exhaustion of their particular pension funds so that no funds will be available for future pensions unless appropriated from surplus.

In the case of one company, the Southern California Telephone Co., at December 31, 1934, the defi-

Does the company regard itself as obligated to pay, if insufficient funds are built up? Here is a summary of the case taken from federal records. No substitute for union protection.

cit in the pension fund was more than 40 times the company's surplus. In the Home Telephone and Telegraph Co. of Spokane, the same year, the shortage in the pension fund for which no provision had been made equalled 91 per cent of the combined capital stock and surplus.

Pension funds, though placed in the hands of a trustee, are not invested by the trustee at his discretion or to the advantage of the fund. Investments are directed by officers of the A. T. and T. Sometimes they have directed the trustee to play the market for the advantage of company bonds. Other pension funds have been borrowed by the companies for investment in plant, on which they earn a return of 6 per cent, though paying only 4 per cent for the use of the funds. On the difference between 4 per cent and 6 per cent the A. T. and T. and associated companies are said to be milking a little side profit that amounts to some \$2,737,246 per year.

Him as Has Gits

As was shown previously, there is no top limit on the pension a Bell employee may draw except his own earning capacity and length of service; consequently the executives in the general department are able to follow up years of service at stupendous salaries by retiring on a whacking big pension. Accountant Huling suggests that if the companies would pay 6 per cent on the funds they borrow from the pension fund, and would set a maximum pension of \$1,440 per year, affecting only those whose annual salaries were over \$4,800 for the 10 years prior to retirement, the Bell's capacity to pay future pension obligations would be much enhanced.

The ever-widening gap between the pension fund's ability to pay, and the Bell company's future pension obligations, has been kept secret, not only from the public but even from the boards of directors of the Bell companies. It has never been acknowledged in the Bell companies' annual reports or in their registration statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

What are the rights of the Bell employees, who stick with the company through thick and thin, and never complain about overtime work, low pay, or listen to union "agitators"? Are they entitled to the pension the company has promised them if they fulfil the conditions set forth in the pension plan? Can

they force the company to appropriate or otherwise provide the necessary funds in the future? Or is the A. T. and T. and its associated companies at liberty to discontinue paying pensions, both past and future, at any time it wishes? May it then divert the pension funds already accumulated to other purposes at its own discretion?

Employees' Claim Legal

This, of course, is the real issue for the Bell employee. And in spite of the efforts of the government investigators, that issue is still clouded by doubt. It has been expressed on several occasions by members of the A. T. and T. legal staff that the company had a "contractual" obligation to pay the pensions it promised to employees; that is, that the company had entered into a contract with the employees to pay the pensions when employees had fulfilled certain stated conditions. But statements of officers of the A. T. and T. have indicated that they believed the company was free to discon-



Courtesy Gerrit A. Becker

She contributes to the pension fund, but will she get the pension?

tinue the pension plan if it wished. Here is the way the FCC summarizes the findings of its very extensive research on this question:

"C. A. Heiss, comptroller of the American Company* and in charge of the department in which the pension computations are made, in a letter to the Securities and Exchange Commission, denied that the Bell companies had any contingent liabilities under their respective pension plans. The American Company advised that this position was supported by the opinions of independent accountants and the legal department of the American Company; that the letter to the Securities Commission relating to the pension liabilities under the plan was reviewed by J. H. Ray and J. H. Peck of the company's legal department before it was sent to the commission. Nevertheless, the opinion expressed in the letter appears to be contrary to the consensus of opinion as expressed by the American Company's legal department in memoranda prepared by this department during the years 1927 to 1932. Ray was a member of the American Company's committee on revision of pension arrangements and in a statement prepared by that committee the opinion was expressed that the accrued pension liability represents an actual obligation which will eventually mature. Furthermore, the opinion had been expressed by J. H. Peck that an employee could compel a company to fund the liability fully at any time, that is, that he could compel the company to place in the fund an amount equal to the full liability which had accrued to any date. As previously explained, the American Company is aware of the fact that pension funds today are less than the full accrued liability."

Arbitrary Retirements

Of course, the rank and file of employees are not and never have been represented on the Employees' Benefit committee by one of themselves. The membership of the committee, its policies, and its manipulation of pension funds are in the hands of officers and executives of the Bell companies with A. T. and T. management supplying the direction.

The original purpose of the pension plan as stated by the company, was to reward "faithful and loyal service." In 1924, however, at a personnel conference it was stressed that the real purpose of the plan was "to clear the decks" of employees who were thought to have passed their peak of efficiency and could well be replaced with younger people. Accordingly the company does not always wait till the employee has reached the stated pension age before retiring him, but retires younger employees on Class B and C pensions at discretion.

Thus the Bell System pension plan serves many more uses than merely keeping the telephone operators and linemen "contented." It's a soft cushion for company executives when the time comes for them to be pushed out of the nest. Some of them receive pensions of

"Under subdivision 8 of section 4 of the plan, the company, after reciting that, in order to meet its obligations to pay service pensions granted under the plan, it has established as of January 1, 1927, a trust fund to be known as the pension fund, undertakes to maintain this fund by periodic charges to operating expenses and payments to the fund in such amounts that when an employee becomes eligible under the plan to receive a service pension there will be available in the fund an amount sufficient to provide for him a pension in the amount stated in the plan. It is also recited that the company has made adequate provision in the fund for the payment of all service pensions granted to take effect prior to January 1, 1927. It is then agreed that the pension fund will be held for service pension purposes only and that the company, in case of termination of the plan, or in case of revocation or other termination of the trust, will preserve the integrity of the pension fund as a trust fund to be applied solely to service pension purposes.

"Could anything be more specific than this to evidence an undertaking on the part of the company that it will continue to increase the fund that it has established by periodic payments into the fund in such amounts that it will be sufficient to take care of all service pensions as the employees become entitled to receive them? Furthermore, in order to remove any doubt as to the use to which the fund may be put, it is expressly agreed that the fund will be held for service pension purposes only, and in case of a termination of the plan, or revocation, or other termination of the trust, the integrity of the fund as a fund to be applied solely to the service pension purposes will be maintained.

"Here is a contract made with every employee who enters the service, which is in substance that if he continues in the service for the requisite period he will receive a pension in the amount specified, and that the company, through the trust fund and periodic additions thereto, will have on hand the necessary amount in the fund when the time for payment arrives. Obviously, no employee acquires the right to any payment until he has served the necessary term of employment. But, in the meantime, he has a contractual right to compel the company to take the necessary steps to accumulate the fund and to maintain the fund for his protection until the time for payment arrives."

J. H. PECK, Bell Telephone Company Attorney.
(Written to Wisconsin Public Service Commission, December, 1932.)

In this statement by its attorney, the Bell Telephone Company admits its employees have a "contractual right" to compel the company to accumulate funds necessary to pay service pensions when due.

more than \$4,000 a month! It's a means of milking a little more profit out of the public, in the differential between 6 per cent and 4 per cent we have already mentioned (pension accruals are charged against operating expenses and the public pays them). The pension funds have also been handy to steady the price of securities of the various companies.

Public in Dark

The results of the Federal Communications Commission's investigation into

this one phase of the Bell's business—the pension system—are published in three dockets, each containing hundreds of pages of text, with extensive computations, and many documents on which the findings were based reproduced in facsimile. Public hearings were held in Washington, to which the press was invited. Few, however, of the thousands of telephone employees, or the millions of telephone subscribers, received any enlightenment on these A. T. and T.

(Continued on page 86)

* American Telephone and Telegraph.

Far-Reaching Decision in Midwest Power

NATIONWIDE interest continues to be manifested in a decision rendered by arbitration board in Illinois settling a dispute between the Illinois Power and Light Corp. and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Arbitration proceedings were concluded in December and the formal findings were made public early in January.

The arbitration was a result of a strike in the properties of the Illinois Power and Light Corp., covering a number of communities in Northern and Southern Illinois. Widespread comment has been made in the industrial press on certain phases of this decision, particularly the one granting a dismissal wage to workers displaced by automatic machinery. It was reported in Washington that the utilities were greatly agitated by these findings and were taking steps to offset them.

The arbitration board was composed of three members of labor, three from utility employers, and one chairman who was John Gray, mayor of Urbana. The board was set up under terms of an agreement between the utility and the union, and the disinterested chairman was appointed by the governor of the state of Illinois. The statement in regard to displacement by machinery follows:

"The Brotherhood introduced evidence showing that the I. P. L. Corp. has installed automatic equipment in the sub-station at its Jacksonville plant which is ready to be started as soon as the I. P. L. Corp. engineers give their sanction. The I. P. L. Corp. admits that by the operation of this automatic machinery, there will be no further need of employing all of the men now engaged in that work.

Displacement Biggest Problem

"The Brotherhood points out that the I. P. L. Corp. is constantly adding improvements which make it possible to cut costs through the curtailment of employment; and that some order should be made, regulating the working conditions of all employees whose employment might be discontinued by the installation of automatic machinery. It is contended, and rightly so, that under the broad provisions of the contract giving this board power to regulate wages, hours and working conditions, the future status of employees thus affected by improved machinery should be stated.

"This is unquestionably one of the most important and far-reaching problems that was submitted for adjudica-

Illinois Power and Light told to grant dismissal wages when introducing machinery. Decision creates widespread interest. Post-strike arbitration board rules.

tion by this board. Also it is one of the most difficult of adjustment because it reaches to the very core of our present national problem of widespread unemployment. Expert economists and well-informed people everywhere appear to agree that much of the present unemployment is due to the displacement of millions of workers by the introduction of improved automatic machinery.

"It is also generally agreed that the practical solution of the problem lies in the adoption of a policy calling for fewer hours and higher wages, thereby absorbing the employees displaced by improved mechanical devices.

"And while much has been said about this deplorable condition, very little if anything, has so far been done in applying what seems an obvious and practical remedy.

"Improved machinery should serve as a blessing to all concerned; to the stockholders in the form of increased dividends; to the public in the form of cheaper cost for the service rendered; and to the employees in the form of shorter hours and higher wages.

"If improved machinery is used only for the financial benefit of one or two of those essential factors in production and distribution, then improved machinery becomes a positive curse instead of a blessing to society as a whole.

"It is unthinkable that men who have given some of the best years of their lives in the faithful service of a corporation, should by the introduction of automatic machinery and through no fault of

their own, be ruthlessly thrown out of employment to face a hopeless condition of penury and want.

Hour Adjustment Ordered

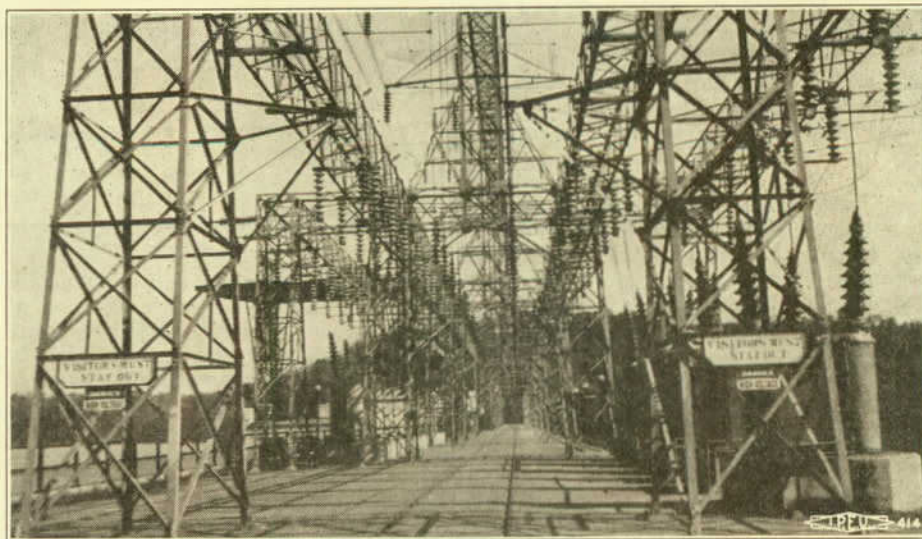
"It is therefore the order of this board that in the event the work of the employees affected by this agreement is curtailed by the installation of improved equipment or machinery or otherwise, that in order to absorb these men, those of them whose work is in excess of 40 hours per week shall have their hours reduced to not less than 40 hours per week if necessary and that the loss in wages suffered by the reduction in working hours shall be borne equally by the employer and employees affected by such reduction in hours."

Another phase of the decision of the arbitration board which attracted attention and which is destined to be cited often as precedent was the ruling against the Utility Operators Association. This association is a legal device set up by utilities to keep control of collective bargaining in the hands of the utility officials. The Utility Operators Association has the same officers as the corporation itself, and the corporation enters into an agreement to secure employees exclusively from the Utility Operators Association. In other words, it agrees to bargain collectively with itself. The union is forced to deal under this arrangement with the Utility Operators Association. Individual workers are forced to deal with the Utility Operators Association. The arbitration board declared:

Company Union Crossed Off

"The Utility Operators Association, one of the two parties to this arbitration settlement, appears in the role of an employer. In their dealings with the I. P. L. they constitute a group of employees.

(Continued on page 85)



Switching stations must be handled with skill, but many of them have become automatic and need only occasional inspection.

Also see the report of this award in its relationship to local unions in the letter from the press secretary of L. U. No. 702, Zone-B in the correspondence columns.

Research Forms Sent to Local Unions

THE keeping of extended local research records by local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers enters upon its seventh year in 1937. Research forms have been dispatched to the local unions and will be returned in February. Enough local unions conform with the law of the organization and set up research records to make the returns over a large enough area and covering enough of the membership to make them authoritative. Local unions which take the trouble, the time and expend the funds to set up research records are contributing a great deal to the common good of the organization.

These records have proved of great value not only to local unions themselves but to the organization as a whole. They enable the research department of the Brotherhood to speak accurately and authoritatively to employers when the questions of hours, wages, working conditions, types of work, employment and unemployment are raised.

Recently the union had a marked example of the value of these figures. Electrical Contracting, the official organ of the National Electrical Contractors Association, repeated the oft-repeated misstatement that there is a shortage of electricians. The International Office knew from its research reports of 1935 that such a shortage was not likely. It sent telegrams to certain key local unions in November to check the 1936 figures in advance of their filing with the International Office in February, 1937. The local unions responded handsomely and an accurate story was prepared for the JOURNAL disproving the misstatements of Electrical Contracting. This story was sent to the Federal Committee on Vocational Education and other government departments and had a marked effect on federal officials.

There is daily use made of research figures by the research department of the International Office and letters stream from this department to all parts of the country asking questions, the answers to which are founded on research reports.

Secretary's Letter to Unions

G. M. Bugniazet, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has sent the following letter to the local unions:

To Local Unions:

Greetings.

We have seen how, working together, we have gradually pushed up the average employment of the whole organization from a low point of 38 per cent in 1932 to 50 per cent in 1934, and then to 65 per cent in 1935. We know that 1936 brought us even greater advances toward our goal. We now want to know how great these advances have been. The extent of these forward strides can be determined only after every local union has sent in its report showing what took

Yearly figures requested. Research activity of Brotherhood takes important place.

place within its own particular locality during 1936.

The fact that we have kept such statistics during the past six years has given the I. B. E. W. a certain nation-wide prestige which has proven invaluable to our organization. The federal government in Washington has been quick to recognize the service which our local unions are performing for the labor movement in keeping these records.

During the days of the NRA, our work statistics demonstrated their worth again and again. The present session of Congress will consider new legislation to replace the outlawed NRA codes. Whether this legislation will take the form of a new permanent NRA, or the establishment of separate regulatory commissions for each industry, or some other form, is a matter which Congress will decide within the next few months. But whatever the form, there will be greater need than ever for labor unions to keep exactly the type of work records which we began to gather back in 1931.

We are enclosing the research blanks for your annual work reports. Please fill them in accurately from your records and return them immediately to this office.

Fraternally yours,
G. M. BUGNIAZET,
International Secretary.

How I. O. Uses Research Data

1. This information places the I. O. in most favorable position of any international office of any labor union.

2. Enables I. O. to prepare briefs to appear in cases before private employers and government departments.

3. Enables I. O. to know instantly wages, hours, working conditions, and employment status of members.

4. Enables I. O. to watch trend of electrical work from one field to another.

5. Makes permanent economic record over many years for the entire union.

(But before these great gains can be made, records must be kept; this depends on the faithfulness of union officials and the co-operation of individual members.)

How Local Unions Profit by Local Research Records

1. The research record places important matters of hours and wages on an orderly bookkeeping basis, as are financial accounts.

2. Enables union to affirm or deny statements of contractors and other employers in wage negotiations.

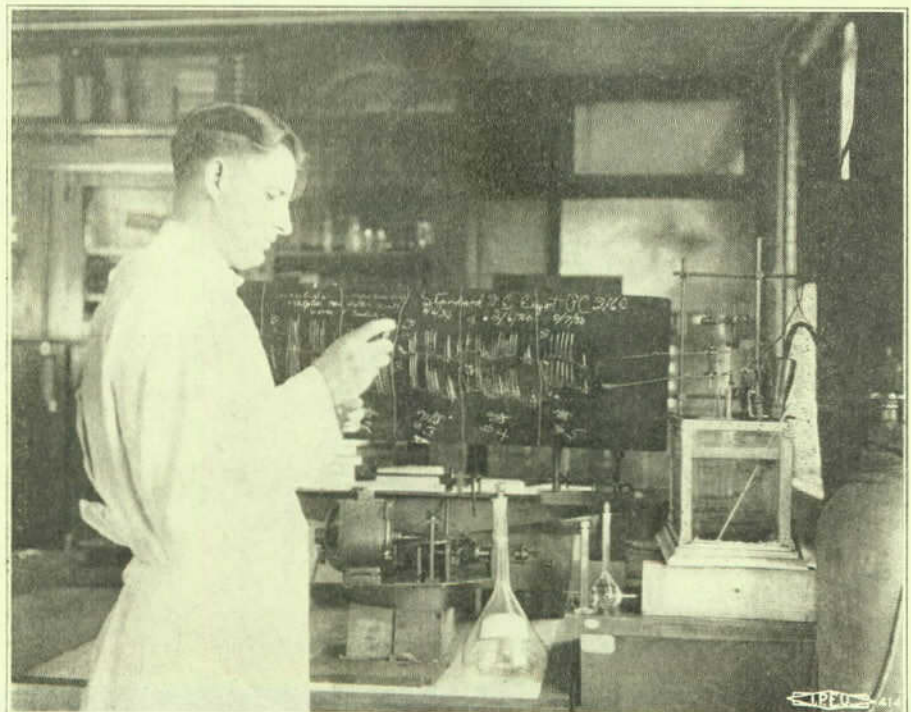
3. Acts as corrective on employer's figures in estimating jobs.

4. Serves as basis for just distribution of jobs among members during scarcity of work.

5. Enables unions to negotiate wage increases on intelligent basis.

6. Enables unions to keep pay roll records for social security purposes.

7. Enables unions to know instantly trend of work in each classification.



Science proceeds on a stated technical method. Labor can appropriate this method to solve many of its problems.

Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Labor Decisions Promote Stability

By CAROLINE F. WARE and GARDINER C. MEANS

[EDITOR'S NOTE: In the October, 1936, issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL appeared a review of Caroline F. Ware's and Gardiner C. Means' book "Modern Economy in Action." At that time the review stated:

"The important words in this title are 'in action'—because the first difference between the old and new economists is the old economists think of the economic system as more or less static, while the new economists think of it as dynamic. This book is a simple putting of the point of view of the new economists. If this book did nothing more than sharply define the difference between the old and new economists, it would be worth reading by trade unionists."

The review also said:

"The weakness of the book from the labor point of view is that there is no discussion that we can discover upon the part that labor unions play in the new economy, or can play."

It is to this last comment to which the following communication is a reply.]

IN your review of our book, "The Modern Economy in Action," for the October issue of the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS you state that we have failed to make clear the role of organized labor in the "modern economy." May we remedy the defect by restating and amplifying our position on this point.

Although labor organization is not discussed at length in our book, it is taken for granted throughout our analysis, and it is specifically referred to in connection with "making industrial policy" (Chapter VII). As we see it, labor organization in the modern economy should do two things—it should provide for collective bargaining, and it should bring to labor a share in determining policies that are arrived at by decisions rather than by bargaining.

Bargaining Plus Power

Many economic matters, such as wages and prices, have ordinarily been settled by bargaining. It is essential that the parties to any bargain should be nearly equal if their negotiations are to result in a bona fide bargain and not a one-sided, take-it-or-leave-it proposition. In modern industrial society, the employer's side of the labor bargain is usually so strong that only a strong, widespread organization of labor can match it in bargaining strength. This is particularly true in the mass-production industries, dominated by immense corporations and organized through powerful trade associations. With a few outstanding exceptions, such as the railway brotherhoods, labor organization has usually been strongest where employer organization has been weakest. Labor has been strongly organized for bargaining with small, competitive businesses, such as building contractors or dress shops. Its

Authors of "Modern Economy in Action" explain their idea of labor's function.

bargaining position has in the past been weakest in the industries where the power of the corporations is greatest, as in the basic industries dominated by such corporations as General Electric, U. S. Steel, or General Motors. There can be no real bargaining until there is strong labor organization throughout those industries.

But bargaining is not the only way by which decisions in modern industry are reached. In the old days when small businesses and independent craftsmen were the rule, everybody bargained with everybody else, instead of controlling them. Nowadays, the factory boss controls what his workers do in the plant; the corporation controls what is done with stockholders' money; the manufacturer often controls his price and the consumer has to take it or go without.

Many economic matters are thus governed by administrative decisions, not by bargaining. The board of directors of the U. S. Steel Corporation decides on the price of steel rails; the anthracite companies decide to close their mines and keep up the price of hard coal; General Motors adopts a wage policy; Ford closes his plants while he changes his model. Each of these decisions affects thousands of people—steel workers, consumers of coal, investors in General Motors stock, shopkeepers in Detroit. They are administrative decisions, not bargains.

It is of the utmost importance that these decisions be made in a way to promote full employment and stability and not in a way to bring depression. When they are made by management wholly in the interest of business profits, they have a tendency to cause the modern economic machine to break down, for it often appears to be good business policy to cut down production and lay off workers rather than to keep up production

and employment. When the interests of labor are considered, the decisions are much more likely to promote a sound economic system, for labor's interest is in full employment and incomes which will enable workers to buy the products of industry. It is, thus, essential not only for labor itself, but for the whole modern economic system, that labor should participate in making these policy decisions for industry. Such participation might be achieved through the joint activity of management, organized labor, and organized consumers, through code authorities, through government, or in some other manner. The need for such participation, in some form or other, is clearly brought out in "The Modern Economy in Action."

Participate in Policies

This means that labor organization has a second function to perform. Collective bargaining is essential, and it in turn calls for a widespread organization of labor to meet the widespread organization of business. But collective bargaining is not enough. A share by labor in the responsibilities and powers of making policy decisions in industry is called for. And this in turn means that labor needs a knowledge and understanding of economic problems and the ability to handle those problems, as well as a knowledge of bargaining tactics and skill in employing those tactics. Labor leaders must be skilled economic technicians as well as alert tacticians.

In "The Modern Economy in Action" we were discussing the technical problems of making the modern economy function. We were considering ways and means to avoid breakdowns and to make our resources yield the decent living for everybody that modern technology could provide. We were not writing about the problem of power in modern industrial society. Had that been our subject, we should have devoted an important section of the book to the organization of labor. Since we were writing about the technical problem of making the economy function, we de-

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IN AMERICA'S HASTE TO CONQUER HER CONTINENT WITHOUT ANY PLANNED DEVELOPMENT GREAT CONFUSION CAME ABOUT

Courtesy U. S. Department of Labor

Talking Back to Idealistic Mr. Paley

WILLIAM S. PALEY, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, is fond of making noble speeches. He does this often. He also is fond of giving out idealistic interviews to newspapers. At the opening of the New Year he sent out this beautiful and touching prediction:

"American broadcasting is established along essentially democratic lines. Every day we see our obligations more clearly.

"In 1937 broadcasting will play an increasingly important part in the social evolution of our democracy. It will be called upon to render a service of great significance in both national and international affairs.

"It will take advantage of an enormous opportunity to inform our democracy about those world events which are challenging the understanding of millions of people upon whose wisdom sound democratic government must rest."

However, while Mr. Paley was unctuously draping his corporation in rainbow hues, amazing and illegal actions were being taken by his subordinates to suppress collective bargaining and to evade the law. The Columbia Broadcasting System undertook to purchase a station, WOAI at San Antonio, Texas, from Southland Industries, Inc. The Columbia Broadcasting System was willing to pay a price in excess of \$1,400,000 for this station. The case was to come before the Federal Communications Commission in due course, but before the commission reached a decision as to whether the Columbia Broadcasting System could make this purchase, one of Mr. Paley's executives, Mr. Dunlop, undertook to coerce the union employees of WOAI and to force them out of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers into a company union. Mr. Dunlop sent the following letter to these employees:

Concealed Threats

"Dear Mr. Mundine:

"Until such time as the Radio Commission hands down its decision confirming the purchase of WOAI by Columbia it would be improper for me to officially make a statement.

"Columbia so far has left intact operating personnel at any and all stations it has taken over and you can with confidence assure yourself and your fellow engineers that your jobs are secure, within reasonable limits, that is highly incompetent men could not hope to hold their jobs indefinitely with Columbia any more than with their present employer, so if every man feels that he is giving his best and is willing to learn he has nothing to fear, in fact he has a lot to gain. Greater opportunities for promotion to better positions throughout the network, etc.

"All members of the engineering department of the system belong to the Associated Columbia Broadcast Technicians. They have chapters throughout

President of Columbia Broadcasting System loves to make noble speeches. But he gets caught now and then.

the country and your men will be eligible provided you are not tied up with another organization in which event your status would be different.

"As members of the A. C. B. T. you would obtain rights throughout the network, such as seniority, and jobs by transfer to other points. If laid off at your station through decline in business you have first choice on jobs at other points, etc., with your seniority in so far as pay is concerned and all rights relative thereto.

"If you belong to an outside organization and it has bargained with your employer for you, you will not have the rights mentioned above throughout the network. Your local organization would only be effective in San Antonio, and no further because the A.C.B.T. has the others tied up and for that reason your status with the company will be questionable as it will be beyond my jurisdiction and it will be you and Columbia for it.

"In starting this letter I assumed that you fellows are not members of any organization whereby you have obtained a contract with your employer and for that reason I know you will be protected when Columbia takes you over and then by making application as a group for membership in the A.C.B.T. and their

acceptance of your application you will automatically come under the protection of the A.C.B.T. and its 10-year contract and its provisions.

"This contract provides for the following—Wage scales "A" and "B." Wage scale "A" is for Chicago, New York and Washington. It is slightly higher than scale "B" which applies at other stations, and the scale you would probably get. The cost of living in New York, Chicago and Washington is higher than at other points and in addition they are busy originating centers and work is harder.

How Noble of Company

"The company might want to put a class "C" scale in at WOAI, but I know the A.C.B.T. would fight it and win. Under scale "B" you would start at \$40 a week and go to \$61. You will get raises of four dollars each six months the first year and a half and then yearly raises.

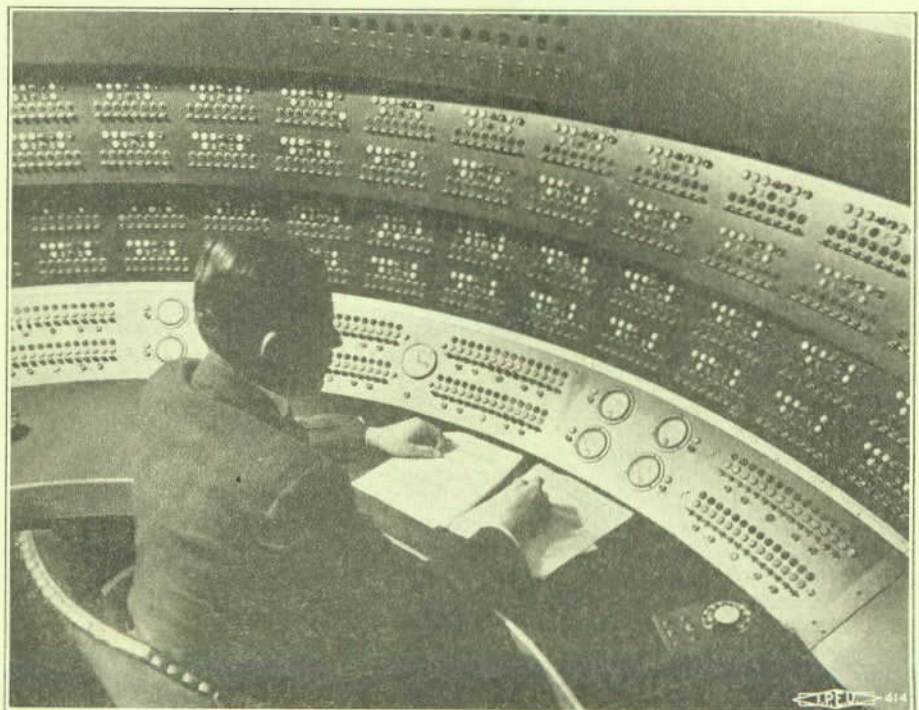
"You will get supervisors. They start at \$70 and are increased in pay \$2.50 each year until they get \$75, and assistant supervisors start at \$65 and go to \$70 the same way.

"For one year you will get one week with pay for vacation. Over one year you will get two weeks vacation with pay.

"Group insurance. You pay half the low rate premium. Accident insurance (free).

"For holidays you will be entitled to New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Easter Sunday, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Armistice and Christmas Day, and I believe

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LIKE A GIANT ORGAN, THE MAIN CONTROL DESK STRETCHES BEFORE THE OPERATOR

Why and Wherefore of Electrical Standards

By CLYDE LUNSFORD, Chief in Charge of Electrical Inspection, El Paso, Texas

THE electrical committee of the National Fire Protection Association, which formulates the National Electrical Code, the code that governs most all the wiring of this country and especially for such localities as have either none or rather weak electrical ordinances, is composed of the following members representing the individual groups as herein mentioned, and because of the various groups composing this electrical committee, it would be wise that careful study be given what might be termed the individual or group interest from which this committee hails. The following are the groups and the numbers, respectively, therefrom on the electrical committee that formulates the National Code, to wit:

American Institute of Architects, one member.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers, one member.

Association of American Railroads, one member.

Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, one member.

Association of Mill and Elevator Mutual Insurance Companies, one member.

Bureau of Standards, one member.

Electric Light and Power Group, seven members.

International Association of Accident Boards and Commissions, one member.

International Association of Electrical Inspectors, seven members. (Note: Only three that are state or city electrical inspectors.)

National Board of Fire Underwriters, two members.

National Electrical Contractors Association, two members.

National Electrical Manufacturers Association, seven members.

National Municipal Signal Association, one member.

New York City, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, one member.

Stock Fire Insurance Company Inspection Bureaus, seven members.

Telephone Group, one member.

Underwriters Laboratories, two members.

—A total of 44 members and a president and secretary.

What Price Representatives?

Analyzing the voting strength of some of the above groups, is there any wonder that attempts are being made to lower the wiring standards within the building industry? The question may even be raised of why some of these groups have representation on the electrical committee at all.

It is regrettable that the analysis of this committee shows a great majority of members representing groups that are pecuniarily interested in that they desire to increase factory output and are interested in cheaper wiring, which necessarily means the lowering of standards.

Competent public servant reviews case for good standards. Believes federal code necessary. Pays tribute to electrical contractors and electrical workers.

Representatives of the groups interested in the higher standards of wiring are very definitely in the minority.

Let us take the inspectors' group, with seven members, but only three of those seven members are actually inspectors, representing either state or city. Let us also take the electrical contractors'



CLYDE LUNSFORD

group, and it must be said, notwithstanding the pressure and stress of the contractors' business, that but few indeed are favorable to the reduction of standards. They, as a rule, have a high understanding of the values of high standards, of the protection to property—for rarely is property sufficiently insured against fire hazards—they recognize the danger of lowering standards of electrical installation and they understand wherein lie such dangers, yet they have but two members on this committee. A group such as this should rank equal to the highest representation to any group within the committee for, as a matter of fact, the trustworthy contractor is more eager to sell good wiring to the end so that he retain a good reputation.

One of the most interested groups is the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; no group of men have

a deeper interest in an electrical code of high standards than this group. Its membership reaches to 150,000 and yet there is not a single representative of this great and understanding group on the National Electrical Committee. Here is a great group of people whose general organization and local units have expended thousands of dollars in gathering statistics, in the distribution of literature for the purpose of educating the public, as well as its own membership, to an understanding of the full danger of low standards of electrical installation in all its phases, yet they do not have representation on the National Electrical Committee. Notwithstanding, among its membership are hundreds who are called in by engineers, architects and builders who seek their advice. These men have made the industry their life work, they are students in the deepest order. Theirs is a knowledge gained through the practical application as workmen, as well as research, and they are without question, in a better position practically and mentally to draft a code that will be an honest protection to property. The research department of the I. B. E. W. is of no mean order and has been built up by just such men as here mentioned. The writer has 23 years of experience in this wiring game, eight of which have been spent in inspection work, and regretfully has found that it is not wise to rely to too great an extent on the National Electrical Code. This condition is not new, it has existed in this manner for years and will probably continue unless the wireman, the contractor and the actual inspectors get together in a form of more co-operative activity and bring about the needed and required change. Any reasonable or fair-minded analyst of our present set-up of the Electrical Committee must agree that the inspector, the contractor and the wiremen groups should be given equal representation to that of any other group on the general committee that formulates the National Electrical Code.

Constructive in Intent

The foregoing criticism is written in the hope that it will be accepted in the spirit of constructiveness. It is not the purpose to say the National Electrical Code is all bad; it certainly has many good points, but the wiring standards do not rank high among these good points. Some of them should be eliminated completely and others should be raised, in fact, it can be said they must be raised, for in the final result the public looks to, and holds responsible, the inspector, the employer and the workman, and rightfully so.

It must be admitted that many take it for granted that the wiring game consists of making a connection between two wires. Those viewpoints come out

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Substantial Movement to Curb Court

THE first day of February saw a nation-wide gathering of labor leaders and other civic-minded persons in New York to establish the Committee for Clarifying the Constitution by Amendment.

Elmer F. Andrews, industrial commissioner of New York, is active in the movement.

Robert E. Cushman, professor of government, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has accepted the chairmanship of the committee, which includes representatives of labor, employer, civic and welfare organizations. Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, of the League of Women Voters, who was a public member of the Hotel and Restaurant Minimum Wage Board under the old New York State Minimum Fair Wage Act, is vice-chairman of the committee.

The committee was formed at a meeting held January 8, when the following statement was adopted:

"Recent interpretations of the Constitution by the Supreme Court make it evident that without an amendment to the Constitution it is impossible to obtain either by state or federal legislation adequate minimum wage laws or other legislation essential to the economic welfare of our people.

Labor and liberals establish Committee for Clarifying Constitution by Amendment.

"In our opinion such an amendment should proceed upon the theory that no fundamental changes in the Constitution are needed. It should be interpretative and clarifying, removing obstructions that have been created not by the Constitution itself but by certain unnecessarily restrictive opinions of the Supreme Court.

"We have therefore instructed a committee of constitutional lawyers to draft an amendment or amendments which should extend the scope of the commerce clause and restrict that of the due process clauses of the Constitution."

Nation-Wide Conference

An invitation to send delegates to a national conference to be held in Detroit, Mich., Monday, February 1, 1937, has been received by the New York Committee for Clarifying the Constitution by Amendment. The call was issued by a similar committee in Michigan which is inviting delegates from other state

committees and from labor, employer, farm, consumer, civic, welfare and other interested organizations to attend the meeting. At this meeting the need for and the scope of such amendment are to be discussed and a national organization is to be formed to promote the speedy passage of the amendment by the Congress and ratification by the states.

The subcommittee of constitutional lawyers now working on a draft of the amendment includes: Prof. Joseph P. Chamberlain, Columbia University; Lloyd K. Garrison, dean of the law school, Wisconsin University; Prof. Noel T. Dowling, Columbia University, New York City, and Prof. Herman A. Gray, New York University School of Law.

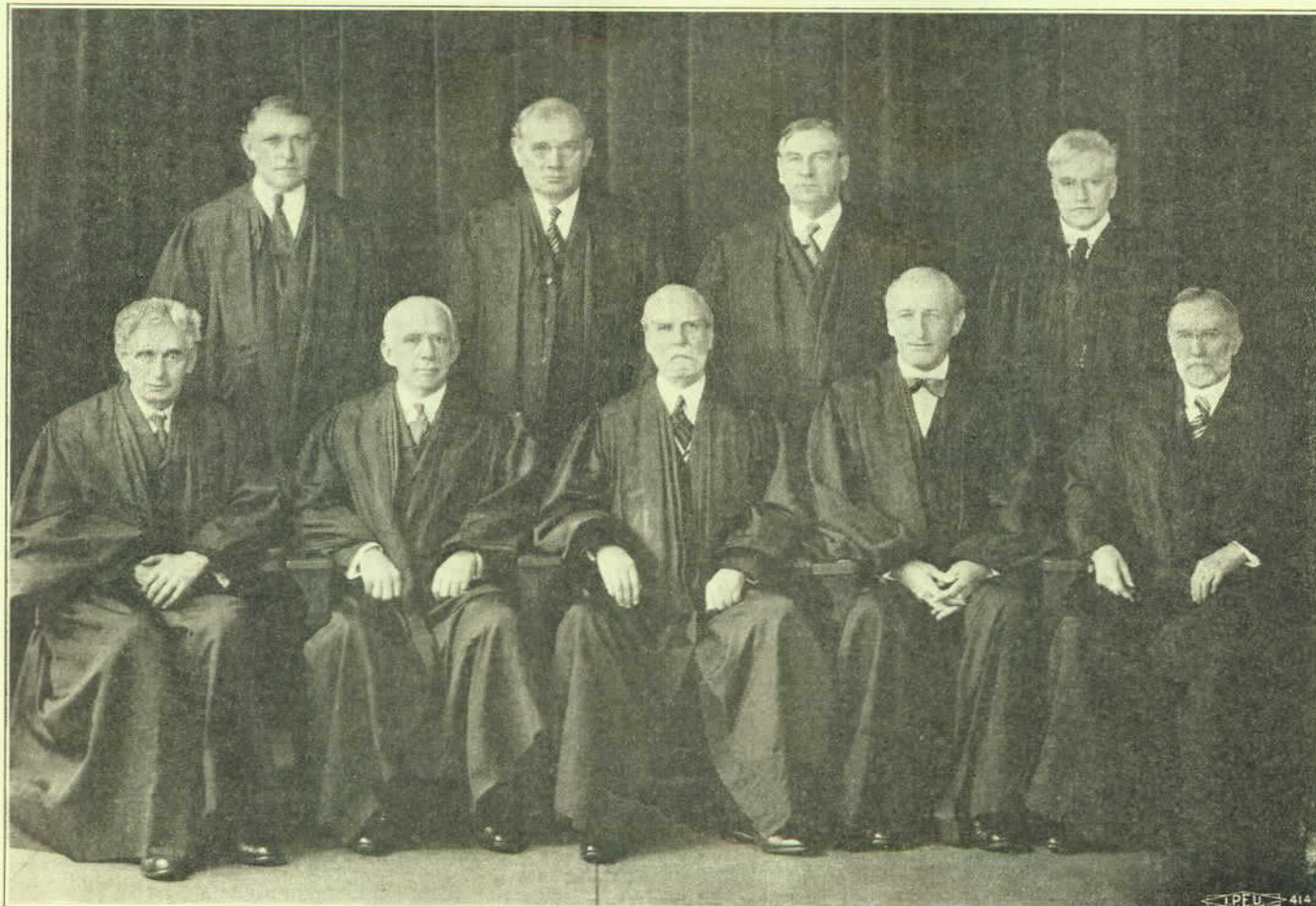
A list of those who have accepted appointment to the Committee for Clarifying the Constitution by Amendment follows:

Elmer F. Andrews, New York City, industrial commissioner State of New York.

John B. Andrews, New York City, secretary, American Association for Labor Legislation.

Joseph P. Chamberlain, New York City, professor of public law, Columbia University, chairman, Legislative Drafting Research Fund.

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THESE MEN HAVE POWER

Employees Placed at Center of Safety Job

GORDON M. FREEMAN, international representative, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, stationed at TVA, spoke on "Employees' Opportunity for Safety," at an impressive safety meeting at Pickwick, Ala., in January. Mr. Freeman stressed the work of the union in training men for safety work.

The "President's Medal" was awarded by the National Safety Council as a fitting recognition for those who successfully resuscitate by the Schaefer prone pressure method.

It is given in cases of electrical shock, gas asphyxiation, drowning or other accidental causes of suspended respiration.

On the face of the medal in bas-relief appears a symbolic design which has its origin in Greek mythology. The three goddesses of fate, Clotho who spins the thread of life; Lachesis, who determines its length, and Atropos, who cuts the thread of life work under the watchful scrutiny of a figure symbolic of safety. The following lines briefly interpret the symbolism of the three goddesses of fate:

"Spin, Clotho, spin
Lachesis measure
Atropos sever
Forever and ever."

The figure of Safety stays the hand that would cut the thread of life. Engraved on the reverse side of the medal is the citation showing the name of the recipient, the date of the resuscitation and the name of the person resuscitated.

Any person over 10 years of age is eligible to receive the award, excepting those who are qualified to receive the medal award of the National Electric Light Association, or the McCarter Medal awarded by the American Gas Association.

The National Safety Council determined upon this method of recognition in May, 1928, and the first awards were made in September. It was felt a fitting way to properly recognize heroic work in the saving of human lives.

A nation-wide reporting service is maintained through the executive offices of the council. As reports come in each is carefully checked and a complete record is made of each case. When full information, backed by proper affidavit, is secured it is presented to the executive committee of the council for final consideration and approval of the award.

To November 16, 1936, there were 805 medals and 24 bars approved. It is a

Medals given to men who successfully resuscitate stricken fellow workers. TVA honors safety achievements. Freeman speaks on "Employees' Opportunity for Safety."

most interesting fact to note that a number of these awards have been made to women.

Some learned the Schaefer prone pressure system in the course of employment; as telephone operators and as office workers in a power company. There have been several successful resuscitations by Boy Scouts.

Bringing "the Dead" to Life

It may be of interest to know that among the approvals which have been made to date the youngest victim was two years of age while the oldest was 90. It is also of interest to note that the elapsed time between the accident and the start of resuscitation in these cases varied from one minute to 35 minutes, the latter being a gas case occurring in a home.

The actual time necessary to continue resuscitation efforts before signs of life appear vary considerably as shown by the awards. Some of the victims are resuscitated within five minutes, while others have to be worked upon for over an hour. "Never give up hope" is a good slogan for the life work. Victims have been restored to life after nearly four hours work. In fact, there was a recent case reported in the west where resuscitation was continued for eight hours and with successful results. As far as known, this is the most unusual case reported.

As one might imagine most cases are

carbon monoxide and other gas fume cases, others are suffocation cases; many are drowning cases and many are the result of contact with energized electrical equipment.

The man who originated this method of saving human lives is Professor Edward Sharpey Schaefer, of Edinburgh University. He is a man of highest educational and scientific attainments. He holds honorary degrees and has been widely honored by universities and medical societies throughout England. His latest recognition came in 1926 in the form of an honorary degree from Oxford University. He has received the Daly Medal of the College of Physicians, the Royal Medal of the Royal Society, and the distinguished service medal of the Royal Life Saving Society.

Knowledge Needed By All

He is a man quite prominent in British affairs and for many years has been a prominent member of various medical and scientific societies in the British Empire. He is also the author of various text books on physiology and relative subjects. He is chairman of the commission of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, which commissioned in its report of 1903, and incorporated his far-famed prone pressure method of resuscitation. It is but fitting that the benefactor of mankind who worked out the prone pressure method of resuscitation should be universally revered.

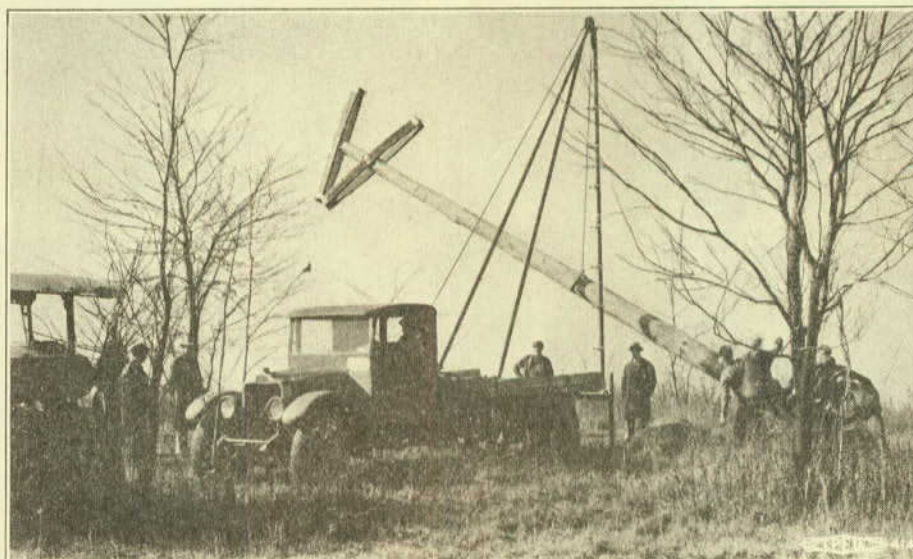
The Schaefer system should be known by every man, woman and growing boy and girl in the United States. And the knowledge should not be limited to his country alone. Only recently there was a sad case in Czecho-Slovakia where an innocent victim was buried upon the advice of a "witch doctor." The victim had been shocked by a high powered wire. The theory was that if the victim could be buried the earth would drive out the electricity. What tragic blunder! What ignorance!

And it might be added that the National Safety Council took immediate steps to prevent a recurrence of this particular tragedy in this isolated section of the world.

PAUL M. CAMPBELL (Medal)

Home address: Fayetteville, Tenn.; age, 21; position, assistant maintenance lineman; employed by TVA, August 19, 1935; NSC Award, President's Medal. Resuscitated: Howard A. Moore. Date,

(Continued on page 87)



Courtesy TVA

Every stage in the handling of electricity presents its own problems in safety.

Electric Use in South Climbs Fast

IN the rolling hills of Tennessee, Uncle Sam's vast laboratory, miracles of change are rapidly taking place. Launched in 1933, the Tennessee Valley Authority embarked upon a six-point program for a unified development of the Tennessee River system and the surrounding territory.

The program embraces flood control, navigation, national defense, agricultural and industrial advancement, the development of the region's natural resources in such manner as to promote the general welfare of its citizens and, finally, the production of electric power.

Already the power program of the TVA has proved the long proclaimed thesis that low rates make for increased consumption of current and that increased consumption of current promotes the welfare of both the operating public utility and the community as a whole. Moreover, the potent yardstick-effect of the government's TVA electric rates is being felt not only in the Tennessee Valley, but indirectly throughout the entire United States.

"The essential fact," states the latest annual report of the Tennessee Valley Authority "is that the vicious circle of high rates and low use is being broken, in the area of privately owned power as well as in that which is owned by local public agencies.

"* * * In every case very substantial savings have been available to consumers. But, more important, in every case low rates have been followed by greatly increased use. In some cases these systems have produced a very high rate of return on invested capital, which may be used, after amortization has been provided for, to cut charges to a still lower level."

What Price Juice?

The TVA rates amount to about one-half of those previously charged by private utilities. For standard residential service they start at three cents per kilowatt-hour for the first 50, then drop to two cents per kilowatt-hour for the next 150, one cent for the next 200, and then on down to three-quarters of a cent per kilowatt-hour for all in excess of 1,400.

When we look at the experience of the cities which accepted TVA current we realize the tremendous effect which even a slight reduction in rates can have upon electric use. After 18 months of buying TVA power Pontotoc County in Mississippi, for example, was using nearly four times as much current as formerly. Here is what happened in just a few TVA communities:

	No. of months used	Increase in use. Per cent
Tupelo, Miss.	22	267
Athens, Ala.	18	272
Alcorn County, Miss.	18	220
Pontotoc County, Miss.	18	293
New Albany, Miss.	12	114
Pulaski, Tenn.	11	128
Dayton, Tenn.	10	88

TVA annual report outlines miracles of change in great valley.

During the fiscal year 1935-36, the TVA generated 467,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity, or 281 per cent more than in the fiscal year 1934-35. For that portion of the current sold to outside consumers the TVA received revenues of \$827,589 for the year 1935-36, an increase of 125 per cent over the preceding year.

Up until June 30, 1936, Congress has appropriated a total of \$116,300,000 for the TVA project. Of this sum about \$81,345,000 has been invested in the construction of dams for navigation and flood control. Approximately \$8,583,000 has been invested in plant and equipment for the development of electric power. An additional \$183,000 was expended in studying means of promoting the use of electricity in the surrounding region. Net income from the operation of TVA'S power plants during this period has amounted to \$1,374,000 or about 15 per cent of the sum of net plant investments and contingent promotional research expenditures since the undertaking of the project.

Flood Control at Source

Electric power production is only an incidental phase of the broad, unified program for the improvement of the Tennessee Valley. The Tennessee River is subject to an extremely irregular flow of water. During dry seasons it is practically unnavigable and during wet it swells into turbulent, devastating floods.

With each successive deluge the river banks and adjoining inundated areas become more eroded. Top soil, trees and shrubbery, wash away, and the land becomes progressively less able either to

retain the moisture of the next snows and rains or to withstand the resultant floods.

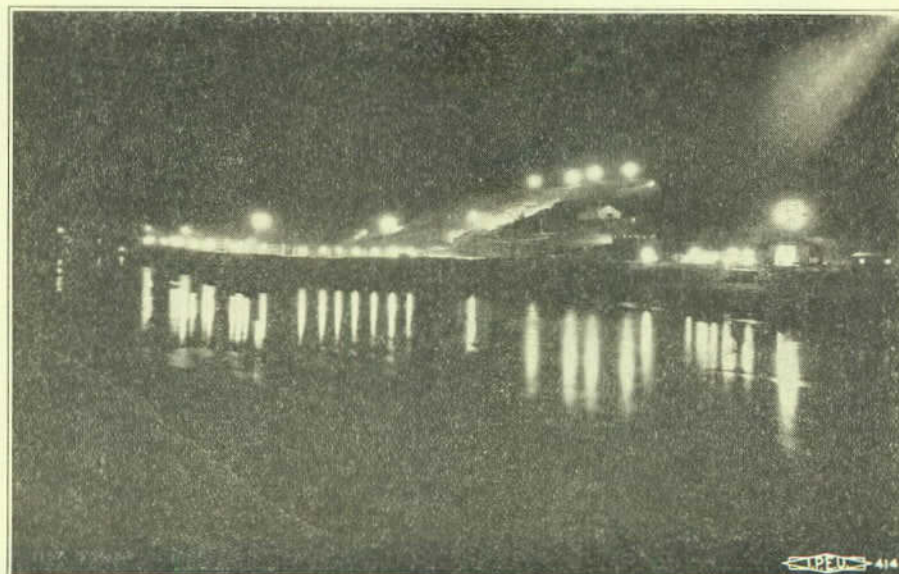
The vital necessity of controlling the flow of the Tennessee is even more clearly seen when we realize that it is the main tributary of the Ohio River, which it joins just above Paducah, Ky., and that the Ohio, in turn, is a major tributary of the Mississippi. The recent havoc caused by floods in Paducah, Louisville, Cincinnati and other leading centers brings home to all of us the urgent need for speedy completion of such great federal flood control projects as that begun by the TVA.

To carry out its vast flood control plan, the TVA has been authorized to construct a series of 10 dams with huge reservoir basins in which flood waters may be stored and let out gradually during dry seasons to supply both power and navigation needs.

In addition Wilson Dam, built at Muscle Shoals during the war in connection with government manufacture of nitrates and other war materials, has been turned over to the TVA for operation. Last year saw the completion of two of the new dams—Norris, on the Clinch River, an important tributary of the Tennessee, and Wheeler, situated at the head of the lake, formed by Wilson Dam. Four others were already under progress by mid-summer last year while the remainder were under preliminary investigation.

In order to make the Tennessee River navigable, locks are being constructed around the dams and a channel of nine-foot draft cleared all the way from Paducah to Knoxville. Approximately 650 miles will thus be added to the Mississippi River and Gulf Coast inland waterway system. The U. S. Corps of Engi-

(Continued on page 85)



The great valley ablaze with lights fed from the perpetual motion of the valley's rivers.

Courtesy TVA

To All Local Unions—Greetings

The following communication was sent to all local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on January 15, 1937, by the International Secretary:

January 15, 1937.

As provided by Article XXX, Section 1, of the constitution, I am, as International Secretary, submitting to you under instructions of the International Executive Council, a proposal to postpone the holding of the 1937 convention and for the transfer of all money in the convention fund for the 1937 convention to the general fund.

The required number of local unions, as specified in Article XXX, Section 1, of the constitution—which is five, no two from the same state or province—have petitioned for this procedure. Given below are the numbers and locations of the first 10 locals, taking them in numerical order:

L. U. No.	Location
1-----	St. Louis, Mo.
5-----	Pittsburgh, Pa.
9-----	Chicago, Ill.
39-----	Cleveland, Ohio
176-----	Joliet, Ill.
193-----	Springfield, Ill.
481-----	Indianapolis, Ind.
783-----	St. Paul, Minn.
949-----	Austin, Minn.
1037-----	Winnipeg, Man., Canada

These propositions were submitted to the executive council as per Article IX, Sections 1 and 2, of the constitution, for their consideration, and they have voted, approving it for submission to the membership for its vote.

In the communications received from local unions, their reasons for requesting postponement are varied; also we have received petitions from several local unions for a different form of referendum, but as there are not sufficient of any one kind, they are not being placed before the membership for a vote. Some of the petitions specifically provide that the convention be postponed for two years; others, for one year; while the petitions being submitted at this time to the membership for referendum vote provide that the 1937 convention be not held, and that the next convention be held as provided by Article II, Section 1, of the constitution, which would mean that the next convention would be held at the same time as now provided in the constitution, the same as though the 1937 convention were held.

The second proposition is that all such moneys as accrue in the convention fund be transferred to the general fund.

The general reason given in the various letters is that the convention should be postponed, thereby saving the expense to the International organization, as well as the big expense to the local unions in sending delegates, and that the money be used in taking advantage of the improvement in conditions, by more thoroughly organizing our jurisdiction and improving the conditions for our members, that they may recover from the recent depression.

It is only proper that the International Officers should limit their comment upon this matter to a condensed analysis of the expressions received from the various local unions; therefore we are forwarding official ballots for the use of the members in voting; also official return sheets, which must be filled out by the judge and teller, and the seal of the local union affixed. (Note: Art. XXX, Sec. 1, par. (1) of the constitution provides that L. U.'s may cast the vote of their membership if they so decide.)

While the constitution gives local unions 60 days in which to conclude their balloting, it is highly important—and represents courteous consideration to our Canadian locals, particularly to those in the city of Toronto, where the convention is to be held—that the returns on the vote should be made just as promptly as possible, as the convention committee in the city of Toronto will need the information.

Therefore, the only comment the International Office makes concerning the matter, is that all local unions, just as promptly as possible, forward returns on this referendum, so that the results of the referendum may be promptly conveyed to our Canadian local unions, particularly those in Toronto.

Ballots and the official report sheet are being sent you under separate cover. As provided in the constitution, there is a ballot for each of the members known as beneficial members, and one ballot for all the "B" members if there are any "B" members in the local union, as the constitution provides for only one vote for "B" members, on referendums. For example, if the local is a "B" local, with only "B" classification members—who are non-beneficial—the local will cast its vote in favor of, or in opposition, per the majority vote of the members of the local union.

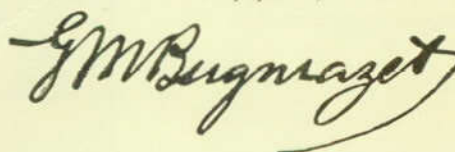
If the local is a "B" mixed local union, the "A" members each have a ballot on which to cast their individual vote, or may instruct their local to cast their vote for them, per the provisions of the constitution. Then the "B" members must be polled, and whichever way the majority of the "B" members vote, the tellers will cast their vote on the one ballot, designating it for the total "B" membership of the local.

It is necessary to make this explanation for the reason that when the previous submission was sent out for referendum vote, we did not have the "B" classification.

The closing date for returns to be in the International Office on these two propositions is March 15, 1937.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,



International Secretary.

Collective Bargaining Base of World Survey

IT IS now nearly 50 years since the phrase, collective bargaining, first came into use. It was coined by Sidney and Beatrice Webb in England to describe compacts and agreements which were entered into by labor unions with organized employers. It is now a phrase heard round the world, as the exhaustive study by the International Labour Office entitled "Collective Agreements" indicates. This is a volume of 286 pages comprehensively viewing collective agreements in 46 nations, including the United States.

There is vitality in the phrase, collective bargaining, as every worker in the United States knows. It has taken on unusual significance in the United States of America during the last four years, and this appears to be true in other countries of the world. In fact, this report of the I. L. O. indicates that the movement for collective agreements has been tremendously accelerated since the war: "The growth of the movement for regulating conditions of work by means of collective agreements has been particularly marked since the war, and in many countries the collective agreement is now a recognized method of determining working conditions. The movement is primarily based on the desire of employers and workers to settle for themselves the conditions in their industries, but it has proved to be not inconsistent with various forms of the co-operation, the regulation or the control of the state. Although the collective agreement has become widely established in a large number of countries as an integral part of the industrial system, it has discharged its important functions on the whole so smoothly and efficiently that the full extent of its influence on national life is often overlooked."

The Importance of Union Agreements

One of the most interesting trends traced in this study is the tendency toward state action in the normal regulation of working conditions in various countries of the world. It is apparent that voluntary collective agreements which have arisen between workers and employers have been regarded by most modern states as of deep significance and important to the ongoing of industrial life of the nation. Nations have apparently determined to build on these collective agreements and see that they are advanced and universalized.

There has been a loss of faith in the economic system as a consequence of its failure to insure the distribution and consumption of necessary goods, says the report. Social security has taken precedence over individual profit, the report adds. The report makes much of this trend and declares: "The fatalistic faith in the benevolent operation of economic law was everywhere giving way to the demand for systematic collective action. . . . The old self-regulating

Progress in union agreements by International Labour Organization.

economy was no longer likely to be tolerated unless it guaranteed the maintenance of social well-being. When it failed to do so, it became the business of government to intervene in the general interest of society."

NRA Recalled

A great part of this report as it bears upon conditions in the United States of America discusses the status of collective

agreements under the National Recovery Act, a case in point where the state intervened in behalf of good collective agreements.

The report is not provincialized, however. It makes a survey of collective agreements in countries as far apart as Russia, Germany, Italy and the United States of America. Other countries which are included are: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Spain,

(Continued on page 84)

LIST OF CO-OPERATING MANUFACTURERS

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list. The following are new:

Columbia Electric & Cable Company.
Eastern Tube & Tool Company, Inc.
O. Z. Electrical Manufacturing Company, Inc.

The complete list is as follows:

Conduit Fittings

Arrow Conduit Fitting Co., 419 Lafayette, New York City.

Switchboard Shops

Automatic Switch Co., 154 Grand St., New York City.
Cole Electric Products Co., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
Empire Switchboard Co., 28th St. and 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
I. T. Friedman Co., 53 Mercer St., New York City.
Federal Electric Products Co., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.
Lexington Electric Products Co., 103 Park Ave., New York City.
Metropolitan Electric Mfg. Co., East Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
Royal Switchboard Co., 130 West 3rd St., New York City.
Standard Switchboard Co., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Signal Appliance Shops

Auth Electrical Specialty Co., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.
L. J. Loeffler, Inc., 317 West 40th St., New York City.
Stanley & Patterson, 150 Varick St., New York City.

Wire and Cable Shops

Circle Wire & Cable Corp., Woodward & Flushing Aves., Brooklyn.
Standard Elec. Equip. Co., 3030 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.
Triangle Cond't & Cable Co., Dry Harbor Rd. & Cooper Ave., Brooklyn.
Columbia Electric & Cable Company, Thomson Ave., Long Island City.
Eastern Tube & Tool Company, Inc., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn.
O. Z. Electrical Manufacturing Company, Inc., 45 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Concrete Boxes and All Types of Outlet Boxes

Knight Electric Specialty Co., Morton St., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous

Brenk Electric Co., 549 Fulton St., Chicago.
Chicago Switchboard Mfg. Co., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago.
Cregier Elec. Mfg. Co., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago.
Electric Steel Box & Mfg. Co., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago.
Reuben A. Erickson, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago.
Hub Electric Co., 2225 Grand Ave., Chicago.
Major Equipment Co., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago.
Gus Berthold Electric Co., 551 W. Monroe St., Chicago.
Marquette Electric Co., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago.
C. J. Peterson & Co., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXVI Washington, D. C., February, 1937 No. 2

Power Pool Though the immediate danger that the power pool or "grid" system be adopted at the Tennessee Valley Authority is past, by the decision of the President of the United States, the bulletin sent out by the National Popular Government League late in January is interesting. This is an intelligent survey of the whole question and the statements by all authorities including those of the private power interests. The power pool idea is supposed to be borrowed from England, but the power situation of England will not be borrowed at the same time. For instance, publicly owned plants in England number 320, while private ones number only 245. Publicly owned plants serve 1,890,000 consumers while private ones serve only 700,000. This depicts not quite the same situation as exists in the United States. The bulletin of the National Popular Government League concludes that it would be a very unwise policy to embark upon the power pool idea in the United States.

Defense of Democracy President Roosevelt's inaugural address can be re-read with profit by every American. Some critics felt it was too general in tone, but it has this great merit: it shows an awareness of what is actually going on in this country. It is not a shot in the air. That is President Roosevelt's strong point. He faces the realities of the situation. As one British magazine put it: "Mr. Roosevelt may not have all the right answers, but he does ask the right questions."

Incidentally the address becomes, too, a strong defense of democracy as a system of government. "We of the Republic sensed the truth that democratic government has innate capacity to protect its people against disasters once considered inevitable—to solve problems once considered unsolvable." Again, "four years of new experience have not belied our historic instinct. They hold out the clear hope that government within communities, government within the separate states and government of the United States can do the things the times require, without yielding its democracy." Here, too, is a resounding

answer to fascists and communists who believe that dictatorships can be more efficient as well as more responsive than a democracy. "The essential democracy of our nation and the safety of our people depend not upon the absence of power but upon lodging it with those whom the people can change or continue at stated intervals through an honest and free system of elections."

And finally, there remains a statement that all persons in any kind of administrative work can take to their hearts. Mr. Roosevelt says: "To maintain a democracy of effort requires a vast amount of patience in dealing with differing methods, a vast amount of humility." Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini lack a good deal in the direction of humility, but humility, as the ancients told us, is the "beginning of wisdom."

Why Not Flood Control? Stupendous masses of flowing water have made a 20-mile wide lake where a river once flowed. Terrific damage has been done to property and many lives have been endangered. It is estimated that property damage alone will reach nearly one-half a billion dollars. Such floods occur and recur. Their damage far exceeds in one season the cost of prevention. Neither is it impossible for engineers to curb the flowing waters of the Ohio and the Mississippi; then why is that not done? Two reasons, perhaps. First, it lies in the individualistic attitude of property holders abutting these rivers. If control was actually inaugurated, there would be some infringement upon the fancied rights of individual farmers and real estate owners. Trees would have to be planted; grass would have to be grown. There would have to be certain curtailments of the vandalistic destruction of forests and under the old pioneer conception of freedom property holders do not wish to have their so-called rights limited. They would rather take chances with the flood waters. They would rather see an annual loss of millions of dollars. The second obstacle to control of the annual floods lies in the fact that such control would have to be rendered by the federal government. There would have to be policies of conservation and planning which would greatly strengthen this central control. Many Americans still habituated to the old doctrines of states' rights would resent this so-called assumption of power on the part of the federal government.

But something lies beyond the present situation. It is the future prospect of a ruined nation, a nation so set upon by soil erosion that its once magnificent fertility is gone forever. American people will have to give up their individualistic notions of property rights, their colonial notions of states' rights, if the "bread basket of the world" shall not become a desert.

Labor When one attempts to analyze the extent of a political victory like that of President Roosevelt several months after it occurs, he is impressed with the fact it was also a victory against reactionary daily newspapers. It has been pointed out in some directions that 80 to 85 per cent of the daily press was against the President. Some persons assign the victory to the use of radio broadcasting. No doubt, radio broadcasting tended to offset the blanket of suppression by the daily press. On the other hand, one must be cognizant of the fact that the labor forces of this country have access to millions of intelligent readers. A weekly paper like "Labor," with its nearly a million circulation, probably affects five to six million readers each week, and their power to affect others is no small service. In addition, a recent analysis of labor newspapers, trade union magazines, liberal papers and magazines, indicate there are probably 600 such publications that would go to the support of labor or liberal causes. Labor weeklies alone number 306, and there are about 75 influential trade union magazines with a total circulation well beyond a million. These papers generally are not well known to the so-called intelligentsia, but they do represent a firm foundation for sound public opinion, for they dispense facts, economic information, and straight thinking to their readers. Their readers, too, have faith in them. They do not just read them for entertainment or amusement, to catch a quip from the axe of a columnist.

Leadership By Consent Il Duce and Der Fuehrer like to be considered great leaders. There is a stinging simplicity about the simple phrase, "leader." Their methods of leadership are the same. These may be accurately described as the methods of tribal medicine men. It is true that they pierce below the common methods of propagandists who make their appeal to the deeper instincts of their people, but so does the medicine man. He rules by fear, by superstition, by hocus-pocus, with the beat of tom-toms and the saying of spells. They rule by—as Hitler says—"thundering big lies." They maintain themselves simply by making low primitive appeals to the savage and the child-like in men. If they are not dictators in the old sense of maintaining themselves by force of arms, they are dictators in the new sense in maintaining themselves in power by manipulating the lower instincts of the crowd with which they deal.

Americans can congratulate themselves that no crowd leader has maintained himself in the United States who undertook to maintain himself by the use of tribal methods. The late Huey Long made many of the showy appeals of a Hitler; Father Coughlin was not beneath the use of the same showy appeals; Gerald Smith, Townsend and the other would-be mass dictators have all strutted their little

hour upon the stage and passed off into the wings. Whatever may be the faults of the American people they seem to have a sure sense of what is false and what is trustworthy in human beings. Contrast the forthright honest methods of a leader like George Norris with the showy methods of the foregoing. He is willing to tell his constituents, which have become the whole of the United States, unpalatable truths when it is necessary, and he has never said anything which has not approached the truth. For 40 years he has maintained himself as a public servant respected and loved because he has adopted the very opposite of the methods of Mussolini or Hitler.

If democracy succeeds, therefore, it must have leadership by consent, not by the force of cruel and benighted propaganda. The basis of democracy is correct information. It is the truth giver, and not the fact-manipulator who should succeed and appears to be succeeding in American life. The mountebank, the martinet, the clown, the liar, the medicine man have their little day but pass away.

The Issue Frank R. Kent has been one of the severest critics of the New Deal. He is not only a practicing journalist but is the part owner of a very lucrative newspaper property. He cannot be classed by any means but as a conservative. All the more significant then is the following analysis of the present situation in the United States:

"The choice in this country is no longer between being a Democrat or a Republican. Those labels have become ludicrous. The doctrines and traditions associated with two parties seem definitely and irrevocably 'out of the window.' We do not have to choose between democracy and dictatorship or any of the other alternatives offered by the overheated campaign writers and orators before election. Nor is the choice the narrow one between being pro-Roosevelt or anti-Roosevelt. Large as he looms now, Mr. Roosevelt will pass with time and the issue is far greater than any personality. The actual choice is between letting things develop and developing them—between 'laissez faire' and social legislation.

"That is the real choice and the sooner conservatives recognize it the better. Actually, it isn't a choice at all—because the latter is so clearly the only course to take. One may regard Mr. Roosevelt as a shallow opportunist or as a superman. In the long run, which he is makes little difference, but it is always stupid not to face realities. And one great reality is that the stage has been reached where it is plain the real division in the United States is between the owners of property and the payers of taxes on one side and the non-owners and non-payers on the other. The executive and legislative branches of the government champion the latter and the Supreme Court is the bulwark of the former. Of course, there are plenty of exceptions to these classifications but in the main that is the division and every posted person knows it."

This is as clear a drawing of issues in every day language as has been expressed by anybody, including so-called radicals.



WOMAN'S WORK



MAY WOMEN BE PEOPLE?

By A WORKER'S WIFE

SOME years ago, someone (I have forgotten, if I ever knew, who or when) concentrated a great deal of meaning into three words, "Are women people?" Some considered this question remarkably funny. If women were not people, what were they? A separate species? But to the women who were working to remove the many discriminations against their sex in laws, written, and unwritten; in custom and social usage; in the very psychological background which is built into children from their earliest days—they did not think it a funny question at all. They were working to make women into people, at least to give them the right to be people if they would. A large number of women did not see any advantage in becoming people, but the ones who did were so energetic that they put over the suffrage amendment so that women could at least have a voice in government.

Since that time there have arisen two schools of thought about what further steps are necessary to make women people. One of them, which includes labor organizations, believes that because women suffer certain disadvantages they should have legal protection to compensate them. Man, they consider, is still the strongest horse in the race, therefore they would put weights on him so the other horse will have a fair chance. Many women's organizations such as the Women's Trade Union League, representing women workers, business and professional women's clubs, the League of Women Voters, women's church groups, etc., hold this view, and they have gradually built up a safeguarding bulwark of legislation to protect the woman worker. In this program they have had the support of organized labor, and the assistance of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The other group, represented mainly by the National Woman's Party, believes in free competition without any weights. They think a woman should be free to work 54 hours a week or longer, in a dirty, smelly factory, using machinery which is likely to nip her fingers if she's not alert, at whatever pay she can get. And they think any legislation which sets a limit on the number of hours she can work and a minimum wage and puts a safety device on the machinery, is an infringement on women's rights.

When we speak of man as the stronger horse in the race we do not infer that woman is lacking in energy, endurance or intelligence. True, there are many jobs for which man's muscular strength

makes him the logical candidate. There are others for which woman's background, quality of mind or some particular dexterity makes her more suitable. What we really mean is that in the field of paid employment woman is still regarded as an interloper. There still lingers in the mind of many people, both men and women, the thought that a woman should not work for pay if she is able to find a man to support her.

The Women's Bureau, in its bulletins, has proved, time after time, that women work from dire necessity, because their earnings are needed for support of themselves, or their families. Indeed, the Women's Bureau has just brought out a new bulletin, based on census figures, showing that 36 per cent of all employed women are also homemakers, that is they must do the housework in addition to their employment, and that 450,000 of them are the only wage earner in the family and have one or more persons dependent on them. Still, the superstition persists that women do not need to work for pay and that therefore they can afford to work for less than a man can.

These superstitions, coupled with her own comparative lack of experience in the field of employment, which man has dominated for so long, usually result in the woman worker getting the rough side of the track to run on, so it is still open to argument how the race can be made a fair one.

You are going to hear something about a document called "The Women's Charter." It is intended to be a world-wide bill of rights for women, an ideal to be striven for through legislation and through public opinion. It is an effort to adjust the weights so that the mare can have a fair chance in the race.

The Women's Charter was drawn up by a group of women active in national labor and civic organizations. Each of these members of the joint conference board will take the charter as at present stated, back to her own federation to be studied and discussed. In the late spring, possibly in April, a meeting of a national delegates' conference will be called and the charter will be up again, for redrafting if necessary, so that it may truly represent the ideals of American women's organization. Then it will go to an international delegates' conference in Europe in the summer, to formulate a report and recommendations to the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization.

The International Labour Organization is a policy-making body of

much importance. In 1935 the League of Nations was asked to pass on an equal rights treaty for women. Considering that the economic status of women and conditions of employment fell within the sphere of the International Labour Organization the League turned over to it the question "of the political and civil status of women."

This the ILO has extended to a study of conditions of women's work and their responsibility for dependents in the different countries of the world. Facts on related subjects such as the scope and effectiveness of social and labor legislation will also be considered. In order to gather this material the ILO asked the assistance of women's organizations. The Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor serves as the co-ordinating center, to collect material from its extensive research and other governmental reports, and to receive and combine in one authoritative report the study of the various women's organizations which are co-operating.

In August, 1936, Miss Mary Anderson, head of the Women's Bureau, called a meeting of a group of representatives of women's organizations and it was here that the idea of a Women's Charter was born. Such a statement could include the far-off ideal as well as the immediate objective. Although it is called "objectives for legislation" some of its aims cannot be achieved in this way without a great change in the underlying public opinion that makes possible the enforcement of laws as well as their passage.

The charter in its present form, which may be subject to change, is as follows:

Preamble

This charter is a general statement of the social and economic objectives of women, for women and for society as a whole, in so far as these can be embodied in legislation and governmental administration. It is put forward in order that there may be an agreed formulation of the purposes to which a large number of women's organizations throughout the world already are committed. It is recognized that some of the present specific needs which it seeks to remedy should disappear as society develops the assurance of a more complete life for every person; and some of its objectives would establish conditions which should be attainable for all persons, so that in promoting them for women it is hoped

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Women's Auxiliary

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 177,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.**

Editor:

This year has been eventful from the beginning, and all signs point to a continuation of events destined to become very significant to the future welfare of the nation. Of course we all know that the majority, by far, of this great American family is the working people, that means you and I and your neighbors and our neighbors. Since this letter is really to the women of the Electrical family let's see if we can't get a message over to them that will be lasting and that will set them to real work for this new year.

In all the history of the labor movement, there has never been a year of greater opportunity for us to get some lasting benefits, in the way of legislation both in the states and the nation. With a man in the White House declaring and acting friendship, as no other President has ever done, it will be nothing short of criminal if we don't do all that is possible to assist him in his program. At this time 11 more states must ratify the Child Labor Amendment before it becomes a part of the Constitution. We are appealing to every woman to familiarize herself with this and get out and work as never before. Get committees appointed from your auxiliaries to work with the civic and social organizations, and where there is no auxiliary, please get in touch with these agencies and volunteer your services and see if we can't for once get some co-operative action. In this state, and I am sorry to have to admit that our lovely state is one of the 11 that must be worked on, there is a state committee composed of men and women from various organizations, all working toward that end. The P. T. A., labor, federated women's clubs and many others are all bound together for one purpose, the enactment of legislation for the benefit of the people. What a splendid opportunity for the women to do something to justify their contention that they actually merit a place among the people who do things! Now is the logical time, of all times, for us to prove that we belong.

Another law that seems to be among the foremost in consideration, is the minimum wage and hour law for women in industry. Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Woman's Bureau of the Department of Labor, is trying to help women in their work, and I advise that the auxiliaries write her and ask advice and she will give it willingly. She honored Florida with a visit last week, and the writer had the privilege of a trip to the capitol for a visit with the governor in the company of Miss Anderson, and other women of the state, and from my personal knowledge of Miss Anderson, let it be known she is splendid, efficient and willing.

We are very proud that California is so active in the auxiliary organization. The letter in the JOURNAL was an inspiration, or should be, to all who read it. We received a letter from Vice President C. J. McGlogan, written to Mrs. Agnes M. Whelan, grand president, Auxiliary to Order of Railway Conductors, which is proof that women all over the nation are awaking to the needs of co-operation, and when we are aroused to that need, the rest will be easy. The hard and most difficult task is the task of making a people conscious of their duty, after that the rest is just a matter of detail.

Labor in the state of Florida is going through a crisis. The C. I. O., politics, and many other agencies are making a decided effort to destroy the solidarity of the American Federation of Labor, and as this is a

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Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

Washington's Birthday Pie

By SALLY LUNN

Did George Washington cut down the cherry tree with his little hatchet, and did he say, "Father, I cannot tell a lie * * *"? Fact or fable, the luscious red cherry has formed a permanent attachment to the name of George Washington, and red cherry pie goes with Washington's Birthday. Even if you don't have a party, don't pass them over, for these recipes are not expensive and they certainly will add something special to the family dinner.

As you will see by the photograph, the decorating touches are simple, but most effective. In the pie on the upper left, slashes are cut in the crust to represent a branch and twigs, then before serving the pie is decorated with a cluster of cherries and a leaf cut from green citron. Cocktail cherries with stems and citron cherry leaves, decorate the tarts, dropped lightly into the snowy bed of whipped cream. The large pie on the lower left is a most effective combination of red and white, the rich red of the cherries showing through the whipped cream, at the center of the pie.

These two pie recipes deserve a place in your recipe file, particularly the first one, which is made with gelatine, and combines the flavors of cherries, black walnuts and a dash of cinnamon. It's easy to make, and very satisfactory.

Cherry Walnut Pie

2 cups pitted red cherries
(or one No. 2 can)
1 1/4 cups cherry juice
1/2 cup cold water
Dash of cinnamon
1 1/2 cups sugar

1 tablespoon plain gelatine
1/2 cup broken nut meats
(black walnut preferred)
1/2 pint whipping cream, whipped

Soak the gelatine in the cold water. Heat the sugar and cherry juice and cinnamon to the boiling point, stir to make sure sugar is dissolved. Add the soaked gelatine to the hot juice and allow to set in a cold place until a soft, quivery jelly is formed. Carefully fold in the cherries and broken black walnut meats so that they remain in suspension. Pour the mixture into a cold, crisp freshly baked pie shell and allow it to become firm before topping with whipped cream. This recipe will fill a nine-inch pie shell.

Just in case you need a good recipe for the old-fashioned cherry pie—here is one which you will wish to remember:

Old Fashioned Cherry Pie

2 cups pitted red cherries
(or one No. 2 can)
1 1/2 cups sugar
4 tablespoons flour
1 tablespoon butter
Plain pastry for two-crust 9-inch pie

Drain cherries, cover with sugar and let stand 10 or 15 minutes. Line a nine-inch pie plate with pastry. Pat two tablespoons of flour into the surface of the lower crust. Fill the crust with the sweetened cherries and dredge with remaining two tablespoons of flour. Dot surface with butter and place top crust in usual manner. Bake at 400 degrees for 15 minutes, then reduce heat to 300 degrees for 20 to 30 minutes.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Dreams Coming True

In the last paragraph of an article written by the writer, in the August, 1927, issue of our JOURNAL, it says: "The writer believes that most of the dissension of L. U. No. 1 is due to the unwholesome meeting places in which we meet. There is a dissatisfaction in any stuffy, hot, smoky, ill-lighted, ill-ventilated meeting place, and we trust that No. 1 will climb from these surroundings and seek that which is due professional skilled tradesmen."

Since our local bought our building about 1929, the officers and members have progressed rapidly. It was Arthur Shading's idea in 1928 when he battled for these higher standards. Since Brother Shading was reinstalled as our leader in June, 1936, the New Deal has become an "ideal." Working hand in hand with our president, Frank Kauffman, all officers, all committees, and members, Local No. 1 is leading the field today.

We boast the first real Christmas party for members, their children and families we have have ever had. The meeting hall was changed into an illustration of Christmas spirit with decorations of red and green and silver, spotted with glittering varicolored lights. In one corner of the hall was a 15-foot Christmas tree surrounded with large animated toys and a long counter where a most jovial Santa Claus gave each child an orange, a pound box of hard candy, a half-pound box of chocolates and a cup of ice cream. Nearly 200 youngsters enjoyed this treat. Santa Claus had his order book and took plenty of orders for these happy children.

The stage setting was pale blue with a 10-foot crystal Christmas tree lighted by varicolored neon tubes. The amber star at the top of the tree shone like the prophets tell us about in Bethlehem. On the opposite side of the stage was a five-piece orchestra which furnished music for amateurs who entertained about 800 happy members and their families. There was dancing till one o'clock. Over the center of the stage was a "Merry Christmas" sign in blue neon, with Old English lettering. In the center of the hall was a revolving crystal ball with spots played on it for waltz numbers.

The savor of fried half spring chickens, tender roast beef and juicy hot dog sandwiches served at a nominal price and prepared by our German chef, Charles Muckler, was relished by all. Beer and soda were served throughout the evening and by one o'clock tired, but happy, families bade farewell to the first annual Christmas party of Local No. 1. Credit is due the following members for their thoughtfulness, consideration and work in making this party a success: Charles L. Burdorfer, general chairman; Charles Muckler, treasurer; George Angus, Fred Blind, Harry Burgdorfer, Andy Bitters, George Bromer, Eddie Hooke, George Haarhaus, Joe Kennedy, Al Kalthaler, Harry Langing, Clarence Ledbetter, John Meinert, A. H. Loepker, Trip Smith, W. B. Smith, Robert Pyatt, Alex Young, George Otenberger, Frank Quan, Gary Spencer, A. W. Weideman and many others I may have missed.

READ

Canada rises against war, by L. U. No. 348.

The President is inaugurated, by L. U. No. 26.

Conditions in a municipal plant, by L. U. No. B-418.

"Supreme Court" in Canada, by L. U. No. 773.

Flood epic, by L. U. No. 212.

A new union of battery men, by L. U. No. B-1034.

Atlantic City records progress, by L. U. No. 211.

Preventing accidents in Massachusetts, by L. U. No. 326.

Some problems of retailing, by L. U. No. 22.

TVA men make progress, by L. U. No. 175.

Progress by arbitration, by L. U. No. 702, Zone-B.

Comment on Wiring Codes, by L. U. No. 68.

Progress in Binghamton, by L. U. No. 325.

Ode to scribes needed, by L. U. No. 77.

Great organization success, by L. U. No. 83.

Boys, congratulations. These letters set—yes positively—the highest standard of excellence in our history.

Our president, Frank Kauffman, was instrumental in bringing this Christmas party for all the members and in his message to the committee at their last meeting said the only reimbursement they would get for their efforts was the happiness everyone would enjoy. This joy was expressed by the large and orderly turnout. The writer speaks in behalf of the committee that we were overpaid. Baskets were delivered to the deserving, and those who were ill at home or in the hospitals were remembered.

New Year's Eve

Local No. 1 again turned out on New Year's Eve, for their first watch party to welcome 1937. Through the efforts of the entertainment committee this was made possible. Amid beautiful surroundings, tables for 200 gay celebrators changed our hall into a banquet room. A turkey dinner with all the trimmings was served for \$2.50 per person with set-ups and beer, noise-makers, favors, serpentine and all the necessities thrown in for greeting the New Year with pomp and splendor. Several of our contractors and their representatives joined us on this joyous occasion. There were music and dancing from 10 p. m. to the wee hours of the morning. Everybody went home happy and looking forward to many more pleasant evenings. May the smiles on the faces at these two events remain, for after seven years of having your nose on the grindstone—it was hard to grin. Don't you

all feel swell, fellers, when you think you've made someone happy?

M. A. ("MORRY") NEWMAN,
"A Lover of Light Work."

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

As this letter is being written California is experiencing one of the coldest temperatures in its history. More than half of its citrus fruits and oranges are gone. The farmers are burning over a million gallons of crude oil each day in orchard heating in trying to save their crop, and the weather man says the end is not yet in sight. Oranges will now become a luxury until next year. However, we can get along without them. The loss to the farmers is the big item, estimated at sixty millions of dollars. Take that much money out of a community and it hurts. Southern California was marching on to prosperity and this will cause it to slow up to some degree.

In our November letter to the JOURNAL we explained that should we be successful in our efforts to take over the electric system of the L. A. G. & E. Co., what we intended trying to do with the employees of that company. My predictions are being carried out, just as I thought they would be. Our membership will be materially increased by our efforts in taking over this formerly non-union outfit. We hope to be able to show these new members just how wrong they have been all these years.

At our last meeting we enjoyed a visit from our International Vice President of this district, Brother J. Scott Milne. He gave us a nice talk, told us about conditions as they are throughout this district, and the highlights of his speech were about Seattle, how they went about organizing up there. He gave us plenty of food for thought and I, for one, am quite sure his suggestions will bear fruit in the not too distant future. He seems to be a real live wire, and we of L. U. No. 18 feel that he is going to give this district real representation, and heaven knows we need it. Co-operation is our middle name, and we intend to give this Brother all of it he needs in this part of his district. Come and visit us often, Brother Milne.

I was more than shocked to see in the memorial columns of the JOURNAL of the passing on of my good friend and Brother, R. E. Swain of L. U. No. 50. The last time I had heard from him he was in Seattle, Wash. He and I were in very close contact with each other for a year in the same office. He was the business representative of L. U. No. 370, and I had the same position with L. U. No. 61. Later the two locals consolidated and are now known as L. U. No. 18. He was certainly a fine fellow and a good union man. His passing is a real loss to the organization.

I also note the passing of Brother William Edwards of L. U. No. 83. He was an ex-business manager of that local. The last time I saw him was on Labor Day of last year. He seemed in good health at that time. I had known him for many years. He was very conscientious and a hard worker.

We are again getting ready for a municipal election, and as most all our mem-

bers are city employees we have to see to it that our friends are elected. If we fail, our chances of getting better wages and working conditions go glimmering. Up to this writing our political committee has made no recommendations. They generally find out a candidate's ability to fulfill his promises before making their report.

Local No. 18 is getting along quite well. We have several unemployed at present, due mostly to the frequency change nearing completion, but we have no kick coming. We have been very lucky the past two or three years. The Boulder Dam transmission line and the frequency change were life savers to our local.

The strikes that are in progress at present are making some newspaper editors take notice in the way of editorials. One in particular, I quote the Los Angeles Daily News. He comments on the present time, then tells us: "Said Jay Gould, after the depression of 80 years ago: 'I can hire one-half of the working class to kill the other half.'"

And this from the enlightened New York Times, after the depression of 1879 and the early 80's: "The American laborer must make up his mind henceforth not to be so much better off than the European laborer. Men must be content to work for low wages. In this way the workingman will be nearer to that station in life to which it has pleased God to call him."

And this from the organ of booming industry and business in the thriving city of Chicago after the depression of 1897: "The best meal for the starving unemployed who are roaming the countryside as a result of the recent depression is one of lead, and

enough of that to satisfy the most craving appetite."

He concludes by stating: "Reading the news of the day, we were about to conclude that the immediate labor-industry strife portends serious difficulty in the future. Comparing the present, however, with what has gone before, we feel with President Roosevelt that, actually and notwithstanding current difficulties, this nation is indeed moving toward an era of good feeling."

Now, this editorial is very enlightening; it just shows what unionism and organization have done for us. If such statements were made publicly today, as they were made in those dark days, just what would happen? Yes, I certainly say we have made progress!

And again thanking the Editor for this space, will be back again next month.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 22, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

I have always been sort of envious when hearing or reading of the struggles the old timers went through to make the conditions which we who followed enjoyed. And now those of us who weathered the depression and stood the test cannot help but feel elated and a bit proud that we, too, have had a part. It has not been pleasant to see some of the members desert at the first sign of hard going, and later when it got real tough to see some, though willing to carry on, fall by the wayside. The depression has had one good effect, there is among the membership a stronger spirit of unionism than there has ever been.

Work here has increased 26 per cent over 1935 and 60 per cent over 1934. The membership worked 66 per cent out of a possible 100 per cent of full time in 1936. We received a raise of 12½ cents January 1, 1937, and we hope soon to get back the 20 per cent cut we took in 1931.

In looking back to see what had been done or left undone, in order to profit by past experience, I find one situation that has been the worst we have had to contend with and one which should be remedied, and that is the curbstone contractor. He is the kind that carries his office in his hat and will do business with you on any street corner, and when he gets a job puts on his overalls and does the work himself. He doesn't have a place of business, no stock of material, no employees' compensation insurance to pay, and some of them do not even pay taxes.

The legitimate contractor pays rent, has money invested in material and equipment, and is supposed to meet this unfair competition. These men hire their work done and are the ones with whom we have contractual relations. Whatever affects their business adversely affects us the same way and their welfare should be our concern. The setup as I see it is this: An association of contractors agrees to sell our labor exclusively, and signs a contract for one year; that is, they buy their labor in wholesale lots. Why, then, shouldn't they also pay a wholesale price?

When goods such as appliances are sold on consignment the man that sells 200 expects and gets a better price than the one that sells only one or two. Or if a general contractor who builds houses gives



This picture was taken at Manitowoc, Wis., November, 1900, of the Wisconsin Telephone Company crew. Left to right: Mike O'Connor, foreman, member of L. U. No. 83, Milwaukee; H. T. Robinson, member of L. U. No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.; Charles Vandegrift, later became member of L. U. No. 83; George Kinder; William Boden, timekeeper. Sent in by H. T. Robinson, now a member of L. U. No. 329.

the wiring of all the houses he builds that year to one contractor he also expects and gets a better price per outlet. If the retail price of labor is \$1.65, that is cost plus overhead, plus profit, then that should be the set minimum wage scale. Naturally an association that contracted for our labor or agreed to sell it exclusively would expect and receive a better price.

This would take care of another situation that sometimes arises; an electrician goes to a dentist or doctor or to a lawyer for advice; for their services they may not charge him top price, but it is never below the minimum allowed by their association. The electrician is made a proposition: "Some day when you are not working I have some electrical work to be done at the house." If it was understood that the charge would be the minimum retail scale the request would probably never be made, and if the work had to be done it would go to a contractor, where it should go.

And here is another: A curbstoner tired of competing for work among his own kind, work which the larger contractors can no longer touch, decides to try to get one of the bigger jobs. His figure is low and he gets the job. If he has to have help he gets it any place but the union. But sometimes he cannot get the kind of help that he has to have, so is willing to pay the scale. If help is furnished he lets them go as soon as he can and finishes the job himself. He then goes out sniping other jobs, assuring the prospective customer, "Sure, I can get all the good men any time I want." He may not get another job, but of course we got ours while working for him. The contractor on whom we depend to keep us working the rest of the time got knocked out of a job—by the curbstoner? Oh, no; by us.

I don't believe the Brothers out of Omaha are informed as to the officers elected at the last election, so here are the names: President, Art Cronmeyer; vice president, Frank Speed; secretary, Fred Nye; financial secretary and business manager, Ed. Hassel; executive board, Les Williams, Joe Beran, Earl King, Lud Krejci. Brothers out of Omaha, let us know where you are and how you are. We are always glad to hear from you.

JOE BERAN.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Here is a graphic idea of the inaugural parade. The presidential party rode triumphantly through masses of cheering people between the White House and the Capitol. It was a cortege of shiny limousines that swung out of the gate at the White House grounds, a little behind the scheduled time, indicating that perhaps the President would have preferred to take his second oath of office at his own fireside rather than to face the bad weather which consisted of rain, hail, snow and wind. Nevertheless, the bad weather didn't deter him.

At the outset nobody looked as if they expected to have a good time, but it was just vice versa. People carried blankets and wore raincoats over the winter coats. Clothing stores in the immediate vicinity of the parade opened and sold completely out of raincoats, rubbers, umbrellas, etc., to people who tried in vain to keep themselves dry. A few people dressed for the weather in heavy slickers and high rubber boots and seemed more comfortable than any others in sight. There were more rubbers and galoshes than have appeared on Washington streets in many a day.

The Capital City played host to 300,000 visitors. The ceremonies were held in a triumphal spirit. Democrats were out in

full force to make the inaugural a colorful celebration of President Roosevelt's sweeping election victory last November.

As the President delivered his inaugural address—hatless and with the rain beating against his face—his characteristic composure was natural. Whether he stood before a joint session of Congress or amid the white headstones of Arlington Cemetery, or by the tomb at Mt. Vernon, he had the civilized world for his audience, his words thundering and flashing and making themselves heard in the entrenchments of the prosperity enemy.

We must concede the President is the unafraid gentleman who journeyed around the prosperity corner into the enemy's camp and recaptured prosperity and brought it back and distributed it among the people.

It was the first time in history that a President was inaugurated on January 20, under the Norris Lane Duck Amendment to the Constitution. It was the first time the Vice President was sworn in on the same platform with the President instead of in the Senate chamber.

Older, grayer, but still young in spirit and hearty in physique, with the rain still pouring on him, smiling, in an open car, the trip of the President and his party back to the White House was augmented by cars of the joint Congressional inaugural committee, officials of the inaugural committee, military and naval aides of the White House and the White House secretariat.

The spectators along the line of march were wild with excitement; all along the route the President received, I believe, the best ovation in all our history. The enthusiastic people cheered, applauded, yelled and were acting the Indian war dance by jumping up and down to get a glimpse of the chief executive. The President acknowledged, smiling, the plaudits of the happy crowd. Flags of the nation were wet, but whipping in the air above the crowd, as if to express, "Happy days are here again."

Starting at 1:30 p. m. from the front of the capitol the procession marched along Pennsylvania Avenue past the court of honor in front of the White House, where the President and Mrs. Roosevelt reviewed it. They stood on the portico of "the Hermitage," a wood and plaster replica of Andrew Jackson's famous Nashville home, erected on the White House lawn. This replica was glass-encased and electrically heated.

In the parade there were the governors of the several states and their staffs and detachments from the army, navy and marines and the entire student corps of West Point and the Naval Academy. Boys from the CCC camps and the National Youth Administration added a less military touch.

Going back to the President's inaugural address we find he has embarked on a campaign which, if Congress approves, will involve overhauling the executive branch of the government from top to bottom in the interest of efficiency.

Further improvements of economic conditions are in store, securing a larger share of the rewards of industry and agriculture for the laboring classes, and guarding against war. To win these objectives the Congress must find some way to overcome the constitutional obstacles set up by the Supreme Court against federal regulation of industry and agriculture. Nationwide wage and hour standards must be established in private industry and government to curtail unemployment.

We must conceive that better times are prevailing than when the President first took office, but there are obstacles yet to be removed.

At one time the working class of people paid very little attention to government activities but judging from the display of interest shown by the people who were guests and spectators in Washington during the inaugural ceremonies, even the child has an interest in the functions of government. To understand our government we should possess some knowledge of our domestic setup in order to be an asset to our country's prosperity.

The average citizen has rather hazy ideas about the Constitution. Many people have never seen a copy, or if they have, it was so long ago that they have forgotten how it looks. They do not know whether it covers two pages or two hundred. Most of them think it long and involved when as a matter of fact it is one of the simplest and clearest documents ever written and is far easier to grasp than 90 per cent of the legal papers of today.

We cannot understand United States history and its making unless we keep the Constitution clearly in mind. Nor can we read the news columns of the daily paper intelligently without this knowledge, to say nothing of the editorial page. What can be more futile than to try to wrestle with any phase of the social studies without a clear understanding of the principles which underlie the document upon which our political, economic and social structure rests.

History, with your help as you know, is still in the making.

VICTOR A. GERARDI.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

In glancing through the JOURNAL we note that subjects discussed were just as varied as usual, only to us it seemed more interesting. There was that old argument up again, the discussion of the bare neutral. Quite a bit of space was devoted to it and the subject was very enlightening. "Shortcomings of the National Electrical Code," by the chief electrical inspector of Miami, was also extremely interesting and brought out the fact that the code is really something that fulfills only the minimum electrical requirements and is far from adequate. As a result, we think Miami with its municipal code, in conjunction with the N. E. C., really begins to properly satisfy the requirements of the public and not so much the contractor who looks at price only.

Going through the pages again we pause at the picture of a fire room or stoking room aboard a modern liner. How almost unbelievable that seems when you think back to the dark, dirty, filthy holes that were in vogue on the coal burners for fire rooms! This is really a modern miracle that changed the fireman from a being stripped to the waist, without a bit of his natural complexion visible for coal dust, into a man, really resembling a chef or hospital interne, in his white uniform. All this, thanks to the use of oil for fuel.

The prize picture is the one showing a White House crew of electrical workers. Note the pipe cutters and that peculiar "weapon" being used for a hickey. We think we've also stepped forward since that time way back in 1902.

Shappie is putting over a very amusing and very interesting series known as "Casey's Chronicles of the Work World." For a real bit of variety and humor no one should have missed that.

Well, we think No. 26 deserves a big hand for helping out the boys of No. 28. We think that was a big help and certainly was a case of helping a Brother in time of need.

It seems as though Ray Beck tired of the job as official score keeper and Harry Brooks superseded him. Harry is now on the job and sees to it that we put the heat

on the subject or he may turn the heat on us. Harry isn't the worst guy in the world, not when he influenced the teacher to permit us the luxury of a radio during the long three-hour grind of five nights per week.

If anyone doesn't think that five nights per week of three hours each night devoted to practicing and studying a new branch of the industry isn't all work, just let him consult Jim Rose or Bill Miller.

Speaking of Bill, he may yet install a private plant of his own for practicing what he learned.

The greatest guy of them all is Reds Winterstein. Reds is right there on the job. Yes, sir, when a man is burnt up Reds throws a little Unguentine on him, shoves him aside and steps right into the man's shoes, giving him a would-be convincing argument that he is out of the running and might as well retire and watch Reds do his stuff. The only thing about our brick topped friend is that he needs to synchronize his hands or he'll be turning out corkscrews. Reds is also a would-be politician of some note. He is gifted, too, in being able to pick up hot ends.

Brownie, of American Brew fame, overlooks us all, it was either a case of lowering the floor to suit him or raising the apparatus. The latter course was pursued and now the boys are satisfied. Brownie and American Beer get along famously together, note the forward expanse of anatomy. He is now in Griff's class. Jack Young is also in the same class as Griffin and Brownie. What good beer will do for some people is really amazing.

Speaking on the same subject of beer, we wonder why Ed. Garmatz puts eggs in his beer. Any special reason Ed?

Jim Rose ought to be perfect when the fire learns to behave. Maybe it needs a little training, Jim.

We think the scribe is in the same category, Jim, so you see you have company. Things don't seem to come his way any too well either. He'll turn out to be a good corkscrew maker or photographer, anything but what he's striving for.

Ray Beck was highly insulted because his name was spelled Bech because of a misprint. Kindly spell it right this time.

We wish to acknowledge receipt of card and note from Brother H. R. Bullen, last address, Rochester, N. Y. We were quite puzzled at receiving the note for we had completely forgotten Brother Bullen. The pile refreshed our memory. Regards to you, Bert, hope we meet again.

Well, we think No. 28 can stand a little more prosperity. The peak is yet a long way off.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

It is good news that better times are on the up in and about Cleveland. If my reading is right, many of our industries are on full-time production and many are from 75 to 100 per cent operation. Our building trades have had the best season since old man depression struck us some six years ago and it looks like good times ahead for the coming year. At the present time Cleveland has united her entire forces to help her less fortunate brothers in the flood stricken districts, and she is most generous in her response. Every organization, industrial and commercial company, is pouring money in to the Red Cross, for the aid of their stricken brethren in the flood zone. And rightly so. Let us see some action now, on this flood question by the Congress of the United States, as it is a national problem and not one belonging to the states. We wish some of the millions that were

Who Is Oldest Amateur?

(Radio Licenses: N8DME and W8KCL)

Editor:

Brother F. N. Reichnecker, in the December issue of the WORKER, on page 522, lays claim to being the oldest radio amateur (in membership in the I. B. E. W. and being an active radio operator).

He probably did not mean to start any controversy in regard to this, but I will say that I have him beat by a few years on both points, and do not claim to be the record holder, although possibly will give any other claimants a run for their money.

Have been an active radio amateur since 1907, back in the days when being able to communicate with another amateur a mile away was one of the marvels of the neighborhood. I well remember all the tuners we used to wind on Quaker Oats cartons, the coherers and electrolytic detectors that sometimes worked and the thrill I got, when after listening for weeks and months, I heard the wireless station at Cape Cod. Then the wonderful long distance station at Panama was heard. It was a great night when three code stations were heard the same night. About this time I had served as a Western Union messenger boy, and was learning the Morse on a sounder.

In 1910 I was apprenticed to an electrical contractor to learn the trade of electrician. The boss soon found me stringing up wires overhead in my spare time and sure thought I was crazy when he found me crouched over a mess of wires and a galena detector wearing a pair of German headphones with a rapt expression on my face. He wouldn't believe me when told I was hearing a code message from another lad several miles away.

In 1914 I was initiated as a member of Local No. 394, in Auburn, having passed my examination and finished my apprenticeship, keeping in good standing ever since. The year 1917 saw me enlisted in the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Company A, 303 Field Signal Battery. It seems they needed electricians at that time, more than radio operators, so I was transferred to the Thirty-eighth Engineers (electrical) which was organized at Ft. Myer, Va., near Washington, D. C., for immediate service in France.

We did plenty of electrical work there and built several substations, ran high lines, wired camps, hospitals and in general did the same sort of work as would be done by wire twisters at home.

After our return home I again got into the amateur game, and what a kick I got out of it when I first heard music coming out of the headphones. This was one of the first broadcasts from KDKA in Pittsburgh, Pa. Being at this time the only radio man in this town I got plenty of work installing and servicing the early radio receivers for the BCL's. I built a phone transmitter and during the day when out on a repair job on someone's radio, and no station happened to be on the air so I could test the receiver, would call up my wife and have her turn on my transmitter, play a few phonograph records, while I adjusted the customer's receiver and let him listen and tune in so he could see the set was o.k. Those were the days! Hams on any wave under 300 meters they wanted. Later came the short waves, and down I went to 80 meters, and my first contact with England. Down to 40 meters and the first contact with South America and Africa. Twenty meters and a 48-hour world-wide test contact had been made with Australia, Europe, Africa and South America.

In 1927 my station was in daily contact with the Schooner Morrissey, commanded by the famous Capt. Bob Bartlett, during its entire trip of the Putnam, Baffin Bay Expedition. Handled hundreds of messages and many press dispatches to the New York Times. The first press dispatch I tried to send via the Postal Telegraph collect was refused as they did not believe I had received it direct when the New York Times station in New York could not hear them. I have some fine letters from members of this expedition, thanking me for my relaying messages, and an excellent narwhal tusk which George Palmer Putnam sent to me as a souvenir of the expedition.

The next year I joined the U. S. Naval Communication Reserve, and have been active in their weekly drills, enlisting new members and have been promoted from an enlisted radioman to the commission of lieutenant (jg) C-V(S) U. S. N. R. At present am commander of Section 2, Third Naval District, Naval Communication Reserve, comprising all of New York state, except greater New York City and its surrounding counties.

I designed and was the first operator of one of the first police radio stations, which was installed for the Auburn police department, Auburn, N. Y.—Station WPDN. I also had the first broadcasting station license and station in the Finger Lakes Region, WKBR, but quit that game, as the Society of Composers and Authors made the proposition beyond my finances at the time.

55 Frances St., Auburn, N. Y.

CHARLES J. HEISER,
Treasurer, L. U. No. 394.

spent on the alphabetical projects, such as WPA, PWA, or what have you, and for some of the inconsequential things, had gone into flood control. We are satisfied the intention to put men to work was all right, with that we have no quarrel, but had that money been applied to flood control and to the protection of life and property, wouldn't it have been much better? And the men would be employed and something really accomplished.

It is most gratifying to see that many of our linemen helpers have recognized the im-

portance of carrying on their loftier ambitions by taking the examination to become further advanced in their trade. Several of the boys have started to use the tools, and become linemen. This is commendable to say the least. Let's give them a helping hand, fellows, let us not have a repetition of what happened in my day back in 1900 when yours truly started to learn to climb and to find out what was up on top of the pole, and how to do it. We might all well remember that it was safety pins before safety belts, and that we started to cutting teeth

before cutting wire, so we too had to learn how to work, just as they will. So let us be a little generous in imparting our knowledge and some of our experience to these boys and teach them right, and prevent them from doing injury to themselves and to others as well.

As Christ once said, he who hid his talents and added nothing to it was condemned as an unfaithful servant. Many of those boys starting out and young in the game are the sons of the present employees, linemen, foremen, and other workers connected with the plant, and these fathers naturally expect your co-operation. Unlike many of these fathers they left home very young, some of them, and went out West as the saying was, but there is no more West either for father or son, and is it not much better for the boy of today to have the guiding hand of the father than the stranger? The boy of today is more talked about than talked to, so let's all give him, Brothers, a shove along the pathroad of life and help make him a success, instead of a failure. God knows the highways of life have plenty of failures.

JOSEPH E. ROACH.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

Well! Here we are again, pleased and thankful that the status of Santa Claus this season had improved to such an extent that his normal attitude of old was made manifest.

Neighbors say the writer of these lines in order that he might not be overlooked by Santa, removed aerials from many adjoining roofs and after generous applications of luminous paint to his chimney to create an Aurora Borealis effect, surrounded the same with a landing platform as an inducement for prominent visitors from the land of northern lights. Saint Nick responded with a brand new fountain pen and in conjunction with Lady Nicotine, a new brand of stogies; later we shall report the lady's judgment. Kris also left word that his lead team of reindeers this season, Prudence and Resolute, were so named by virtue of behavior and he suggested that recipients of his favors seek diligently to emulate his lead team's qualities throughout the coming year.

The December JOURNAL contained many interesting articles, two in particular possessing features in common worthy of constructive thought and action by those in the electrical industry; we refer to "Code Control," by Dewey Johnson, and the portion of a reprint from Electrical Contracting regarding needed correction of defective wiring. Safer wiring to safeguard the public and property, necessitates bringing together the various groups in centers of population who are principally concerned with better wiring practices; we shall, in the near future, relate particulars concerning accomplishments in Denver through the co-operative efforts of interested groups; we believe the electric wiring code in Denver today is as effectively advanced as anywhere in the United States.

It was gratifying to note also in our publication contributions from two poets of renown, Edwin Markham, whose familiarity with workmen's problems prompted his writing "The Man With the Hoe"; and from one who not alone is familiar with tradesman's problems, but is otherwise sympathetic, too, for 'tis none other than he, The Man With the Hoe Printing Presses, our Editor, who presented a saga o' fact in rhythm form.

(To be continued)

JACK HUNTER.

L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

I wish someone would write an immortal ode to us once-a-month scribes that try to hammer out some sort of literary masterpiece in a night, that after we get through reads like a treatise on hobgoblins by a law student. I for one would at least donate all my old scratch paper towards a fund to place his name in the hall of fame, and that ought to help a lot.

Anyway, be it as it may, I'll still try to give the rest of the membership some impersonal dope on things out here in Soviet Washington, as it is called by our leading labor-baiting citizens.

Since my last letter the maritime workers on the Pacific coast have been forced to strike in order to hold what was granted them in the 1934 arbitration. These strikers are running as quiet and efficient a strike as has ever been carried on, on the coast, and contrary to a lot of the news reports are willing to protect any community that can prove its health endangered by the strike.

Since the election the news media of this part of the country have taken a decided about face in regards to the administration and even Hearst sounds off like a society climber trying to soft-soap a real lady into thinking how nice he is.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer strike was settled some time ago with the Guild getting most of its demands. Since then several papers on the Pacific coast have signed up with the Guild. More power to the Guildsmen.

The article in the November JOURNAL on the Bell system was at an opportune time to help bring out the news stories on their rate reductions in a more understandable light. One of our leading newspapers gave Bell Telephone the breaks in their news story by telling how the F. C. C. had ordered a \$12,000,000 cut and that Mother Bell had added to that a \$10,000,000 voluntary cut which would cause a loss to her revenues of \$22,000,000, or better than \$1.15 a share to the 18,663,000 shares of outstanding common stock. It further stated that this would all be overcome by a recent refunding move and by the increased revenues. Nothing, however, was let out in the statement of the investigation that forced this reduction or the \$150,000 that it cost, or that to date the public has benefited by this expenditure, almost \$20 to every \$1 spent. The thing that sticks me is why wasn't it more, and how long will the Bell System take to wake up and clean its financial house or will public opinion finally hang Mother Bell to her own cross arms?

Well, let's give the investigators a good big hand for what little they have done and holler for more of the same, and help them by offsetting the big lobbies as much as possible at the purse end of the committees.

Having said my little bit I'm signing off with best wishes from Local No. 77 to all, for a better New Year than ever before.

IRVING PATTEE,

Press Secretary Pro Tem.

L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Los Angeles is called the "White Spot," land of docile labor and low wages, the stronghold of the open shop, and contented workmen who sing at their work, and why shouldn't they sing? Due to the unceasing vigilance of outstanding "public spirited" groups whose slogan is "They shall not pass," our workers have been out of the clutches of conniving organizers. Los Angeles workers need not share the profits of their toil with union leaders. "No, sirs," bring your factories here and be happy. Land of flowers, sunshine and peace. Well,

so much for our All-Year Club, shall we say "Beautiful Sunshine."

Now for a different picture. At present San Pedro has lined up its area 100 per cent, and I mean all crafts. Further proof of the growth is shown by the representation in the Central Labor Council whose delegates act for more than 100,000 men and women. A militant campaign for members has been going on for the past few years by all crafts and it certainly has borne its fruits. The C. of C. and M. and M. laughed when labor sat down at the piano. What they now think after hearing us tear off a snappy funeral march for their open shop has changed to amazement and chagrin.

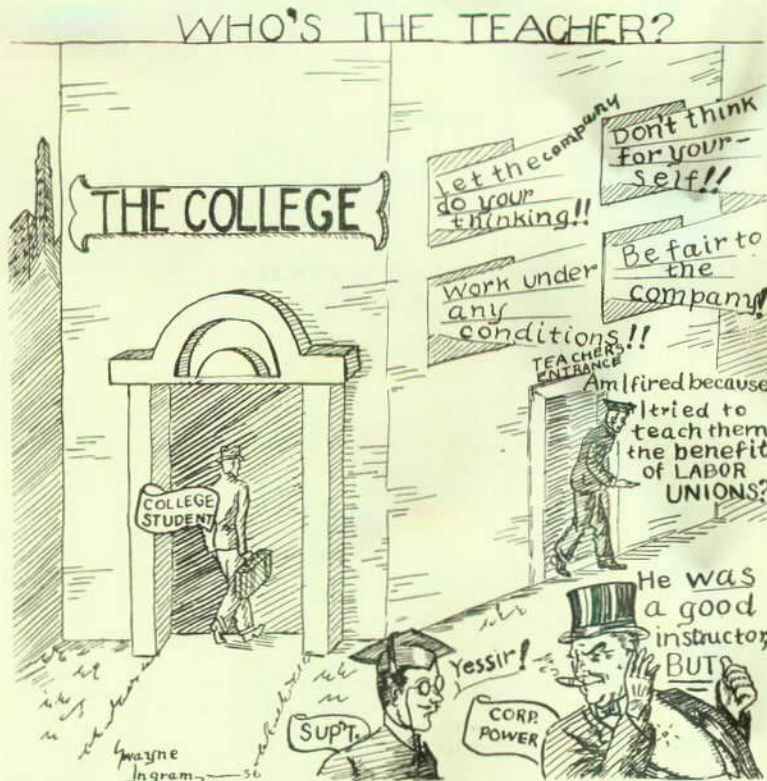
In days past if a man valued his job, he kept his card in his pocket well hidden. If he talked to his fellow workers about organized labor it was in low tones. Today he announces the fact to all who can read by wearing a button on his cap. The Building Trades Council has adopted a new policy just recently and intends to enforce it. You all know what it is. Advertise. Business to be successful must spend millions of dollars yearly to promote sales. It has the millions. The use of radio, newspapers, house to house distribution of circulars, bill boards, etc. Of all these methods no one questions their value or necessity. Business and industry have their well-knit organized groups. They know the value of organization and that without it is certain failure. Also they realize the power of the working class. And I might add, the working class, like the sleeping giant it is, must awaken and use its strength, for only a few can understand what a terrific latent power we do possess. So again I say we must advertise and organize.

Our local has adopted the use of monthly buttons as has the other locals in the city. Now it's up to each individual to get them and wear them. Become button conscious, make yourself a committee of one to see that your fellow worker has one. Demand it of the truck driver, the butcher, and the baker.

Many crafts have it in their working rules that a man must have his current month's dues paid to work on the job. Our local is lax in that sense as you all know. Now for the past year most of our men have been working quite steadily. At present the out-of-work list is growing due to big lay-offs by the Bureau of Power and Light. But it certainly would be a good thing for each member to make an attempt to pay his dues to date and at least a quarter in advance. Then if trouble comes he doesn't have to be worried about his standing. It is a lot easier to pay while working than to have to dig into the sock when out of work. As a member of the executive board I see the the delinquent list each month and some of the names that appear there would surprise you, and do surprise us. Their only excuse can be negligence. Now all this goes for increasing the load on the office and can be avoided by a little co-operation by the members. I see another use of the button as I write, it plainly announces the standing of the wearer. It is embarrassing at times to the foreman and shop steward to ask a man for his receipt as a check, but now the button with the date plainly stamped will eliminate such practice. It is the duty of each foreman and steward to see that each man has this evidence.

Well, Brothers, I hope you will all get behind this movement and aid in furthering our campaign as I am sure you all understand and appreciate its value. Get your button, wear it. Advertise!

LEO L. BALTAZOR.



L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

If the reports we hear with reference to 1937 becoming the greatest boom year since 1928 are true, then we have much to look forward to. Some of the better known newspaper writers and radio commentators, since the beginning of the year, have been making every effort to make us "work conscious." They point out that Hoover's corner will be reached early this year and when we make the turn we will find ourselves strolling up avenues bedded with roses. It is a fine piece of psychology in that it has a tendency to set our weary minds at ease, at least to a degree. But the evidence we in the building trades must first obtain, in order to satisfy ourselves as to any great boom, is the yawning chasms in the earth which will eventually hold large buildings.

It is probably true that building permits are being requisitioned in larger numbers. These, we find, are merely for small remodeling jobs which can be taken care of in the main by the contractor at his pleasure. These small jobs, as we know, can be handled by one crew, which brings out the fact that some of the boys will receive plenty, while many will not get to first base.

There is nothing that can be done about this set-up and we must take it as we find it. The one and only way for building trades to be lifted out of the depression is the creation of big jobs. We are hopeful that in the near future Boston will receive its share.

The President, in his inaugural address, pointed out that the rank and file of the American people will at last be permitted to lift their heads above industry's high-water mark. He, at least, intends to see to it that the privileged classes will no longer be allowed to use the working men and women of America as stepping stones to further their own selfish ambitions. It is up to us to go half way with him. We are confident in our own ability to help, if given the opportunity.

This article has a Calamity Jane ring to

it, but these are the facts, and if we wish to kid ourselves into thinking the contrary, why not go the whole distance and call the guy with the white coat and net and let him take us to the place where Napoleon is still engaged in the culture of buttercups and pansies?

At this writing, many of the members are suffering from the gripe and flu. We are hoping for speedy recoveries in every case.

In previous articles we cautioned the members to be on the alert as to possible bills at this session of the legislature which would affect us. It is a pleasure to announce that our worries if we ever had any, are over due to the activity of Business Manager Bill Doyle and Ed. Carroll.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

L. U. NO. 120, LONDON, ONT.

Editor:

Just a line to let the Brotherhood know that Local No. 120 is still on the map. At our last meeting the undersigned was elected press secretary and Brother Merrifield was appointed to look after amusements.

Work is scarce here at present, but we were able to renew our agreement in December. The only difference in our agreement is that we have gone back to the 44-hour week, but get double time for all over time.

Our agreement is under the Industrial Standards Act and as public utilities do not come under this act and as our local public utilities commission is doing a contracting and repair business, we found it necessary to work the same hours as they are. We are hoping to eliminate them from our work soon and then no doubt we will go back to the 40-hour week. Our city license by-law went into effect in December also.

We initiated three new members at our last meeting and expect to keep at it until London is 100 per cent organized in our field.

Brother Ingles and some of our local visited the city of Woodstock on two occasions and explained union principles to the workers there and we hope to see another local in our district soon. Brother Merrifield put on our winter picnic a week ago and it surely was

some night. Some of the boys are just getting over it now.

Well, I guess this will be all for this time, but you can expect to hear from Local No. 120 each month.

A. C. BRYCE.

L. U. NO. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor:

Work has been very much at a stand still here for the last three weeks on account of the rain. After the holidays it is more noticeable to lose time and to know Santa Claus is still waiting to be reimbursed a little.

Representative Freeman, who has his headquarters here in Chattanooga, has done a very good job for the Brothers on TVA by securing a raise for them. They now receive more than the boys in the contract shops in the city. It took weeks of hard mental labor for Brother Freeman, getting affidavits from the different groups, and gathering statistics, making comparisons, drawing up briefs and then meeting with the TVA, presenting and arguing them.

Tennessee now has a new governor. In his statement before inauguration he is for the abolition of convict labor in competition with free labor (but if we all demanded the union label, then we'd know it was made by free labor). He would provide civil service for all subordinate state employees; he also stated the pay for state legislators should be raised from \$4 a day to \$10, but he is opposed to the child labor amendment. Our three legislators and state senator from this district have pledged to support the child labor amendment this year. Our state senator has had a change of heart this term, two years ago he was opposed to it.

Legislator John T. Mahoney (union musician) from Chattanooga, has been placed on the committee on labor.

Please check the mailing list and put my name on it. I have missed several copies of the JOURNAL. R. F. D. No. 6.

On January 2 Brother J. E. Lowry met with a fatal accident out at Chickamauga Dam. A 250-pound flood light fell on him, fracturing his skull. He was one of our new members and a promising good one. Am enclosing J. E. Lowry's resolution.

ELMER E. CROSBY.

L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

This local, like others in the Brotherhood, has received the official referendum on the question of postponing the international convention, which is scheduled to be held this year.

Several months ago this union went on record and sent in a communication favoring the holding of a convention this year. There is no doubt that they will vote against postponement, unless some convincing arguments are advanced why such should not be held. Our mail contained a letter, signed jointly by officers of the Illinois State Conference, advancing as the reason for postponement the fact that we have been through several years of depression and due to loss of membership and curtailed finances, we should postpone our convention again in order to recover our losses.

This may or may not be the wise course to pursue. While we fully realize that our international officers have made the sacrifice necessary, by accepting one-half pay over the depression period, we must also consider the value to the membership of being able to get together at intervals to consider matters which are of concern to our membership. We have not traveled far and wide, as some of the international representatives have done, and are perhaps not as close to the rank and file

as what they are—who come in close contact with the membership, but there is a feeling existent among the membership here that a convention should be held in order for the rank and file to be able to study the problems at close range again, and be given an opportunity to view at close range the operations of the international union.

On the other hand there is sound logic in the reasoning that the money might better be spent for another purpose—organizing personnel is much too scarce for the amount of territory to be covered. But sometimes it is a good thing to have an "old fashioned camp meetin'," in order to arouse interest in ourselves. While it is too late for us to receive any answers through this medium (the JOURNAL), on account of the official returns having to be in by March 15, we would welcome correspondence from other unions as to their reactions to the postponement. From the pros and cons we might learn something that would change our minds.

We realize that the international officers have to assume a neutral attitude in such matters, but we feel sure that they are in a better position to know what the conditions of the international treasury and of the local unions are, than we could possibly be. An open letter to the membership explaining some of these things would be a help.

By order of the union,

W. S. BINCLEY,
Secretary.

L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

The photograph below was taken during the early construction stages of the new \$1,000,000 extension to the Allis Chalmers tractor plant. The electrical work on this job is being done by the Newgard Electric Co., of Chicago, with Brother T. P. Jennings in charge and Brother John Meidel, of Local No. 193, acting foreman. The lighting and power work on this job is very expensive and at the present time Local No. 193 has 13 men on the construction. The job is scheduled to be complete about February 28.

We also have another picture, which is of the State Armory, which is progressing very nicely. Construction is being pushed to the limit at the present time to complete the auditorium section for the inauguration of Governor Horner on January 11.

The job is a PWA project and along with other PWA projects furnished a lot of good work for members of No. 193. The work is being done by the Kelso-Burnett Co., of Chicago, with Brother Edward Heiburg in charge and Brother Homer Herrin, of Local No. 193, acting foreman. At the present time Local No. 193 is furnishing 14 men on this job.

The new Lamphier High School, which was another PWA project, is now nearing completion. The school will be one of the finest in this section of the country. It will be equipped with a complete Western Electric program sound system donated by the courtesy of R. C. Lamphier, president of the Sangano Electric Co., of this city, and being installed by the Clyde Kavanaugh Electric Co. of Springfield, which also did all of the electric wiring on the building.

The outside branch of Local No. 193 has had a very successful year during 1936, on account of extensive reconstruction and exten-

sions built by the city light and power department.

In a later issue we will furnish photographs and description of the beautiful new municipally owned generating station at Lake Springfield.

WALTER R. WILLIAMS,
Secretary, Executive Board.
L. J. GLEASON,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

The tops in tongue twisters: An analgesic, sodium acetyl-salicylate. Just try to tear that off nonchalantly, a few times and you'll be in need of an Alka-Seltzer.

The year 1936 treated this outfit pretty good and from all reports Christmas was the happiest that the majority of the boys enjoyed since the financial catastrophe of 1929. Following the custom set a few years back, the city went in for colored lights in a huge way. The main stem was handsomely decorated and for the first time in years a fair contractor got the nod and he used five of our boys, who turned out a finished job that called forth much favorable comment by the public at large.

During the year there was a period wherein the entire membership was working at one and the same time, but alas, that has "gone with the wind" and things have settled down to the monotonous waiting for something to break. At present writing there is nothing in sight and the gang is utilizing the day-room for checkers and pinochle. And that reminds me: If any of the members spit on the floor at home or wipe the soles of their shoes on the freshly papered walls, we want them to feel at home in the day-room but it is going to be just too bad for the next fella caught doing it. Which brings to mind something about "casting pearls before swine."

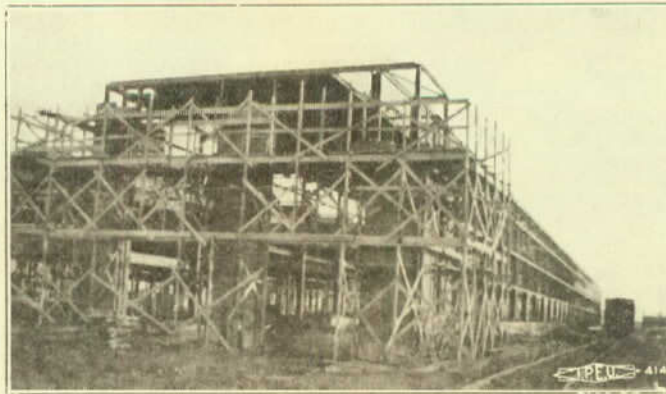
The local as a whole, working through a co-ordination committee, composed of seven of our members with the co-operation of the Atlantic County Electrical Contractors' Association, the Electrical Dealers' and Supply Association, the Atlantic City Electric Co. (public utility) and representatives from the Electrical Bureau was successful in having the old electrical ordinance modernized. The old one was drafted by Chief Shinnen of the bureau and was very good, but we thought that it could be improved upon to bring it up to conform with the trend of the times. Among the more important changes is the boosting of the initial license fee from \$25 to \$200, and the lifting of the annual renewal fee from \$2 to \$25. Drastic changes were made in the law governing the enforcement of this ordinance and with the close co-operation of all parties concerned we intend to prosecute any and all persons caught violating same, be it friend or foe. Enuff sed.

The year also saw a change in some of the official personnel starting off with Heppie who resigned as financial secretary after many years of good, conscientious labor with the books. We were very sorry to see him leave but the necessity of eating, once in awhile, forced him to accept employment in another city. He was succeeded by Bert J. Martin, the best one-legged wireman in captivity. B. J. has served as chairman of the auditing committee for the past 10 years and knew what it is all about. His elevation left a vacancy on the E. B. which was filled by summer-time boss, Eddie "Oswald" Gray. Any good word that I would say for him right now, could and would be construed as an act of "suckerism" on my part and the Heavenly Father knows that I despise a sucker more than a snake or a rat. Nevertheless, his appointment bespeaks volumes in itself. Lastly, Saltzman resigned the vice presidency due to inability to attend meetings as he is now operating a jitney. That position was filled with the appointment of Milt Knable, a good man and a swell guy.

Johnnie Morreti of No. 211, erstwhile speed-demon of the dirt tracks, was elected president of the Atlantic County Central Labor Union and is planning upon making that body a powerful factor in the labor field in this territory. He is also a field supervisor on labor relations in the WPA set-up in this part of South Jersey. That position was created through the concerted efforts of the State Building Trades Council, most ably backed by our old amigo, Louie Marciano, the Trenton Terror, and the head-man of the N. J. State Federation of Labor. Morreti had the unanimous backing of the local Building Trades Council. Keep your eye on this bambino as it is my guess that he will go far up in the ranks of organized labor, providing he watches his step and avoids the "slips-of-the-tongue" and other pit-falls usually found along the trails to success.

In Mr. Ripley's column I saw an interesting squib that caused a twinge of envy, the first in years. There is a 15 year-old girl down in Texas who has grown four complete sets of teeth and I have had to buy three sets during the last 13 years. 'Tain't right, there hain't no justice, dag-nab it! No, sirree, the law of averages ain't even working.

Through the kindness of Brothaw "Gawge" M. Sinn, an ex-member



ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY



ILLINOIS STATE ARMORY

of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the local was treated to a mighty interesting discourse on the latest edition of the National Electrical Code. He has prepared a set of 240 questions dealing with the most important articles contained therein. The answers to which in my humble opinion, are vitally necessary for the betterment of all electrical workers and I urge all members to attend the second meeting of each month which is held on the third Monday, at which time George continues his educational program.

The Christmas festivities were saddened with the death of Brother Albert J. Brown, better known as Bert. He was a member of No. 211 for 20 years with not a single blemish on his character or official record. His kindly ways and thoughtfulness will always be remembered by those left to mourn his passing.

In the Magazine Chat of the January WORKER, the first paragraph was most impressive. "If a man cannot quit his bad habits on December 21, it is not likely that he can quit them on December 31." I must admit that I never kept a New Year's resolution in my life and for that reason alone, swore off making them. But it seems that N. Y. resolutions used to be part of the all-American credo and was the swanky thing to do. They always remind me of that quaint old Spanish custom, "Manana, Senores, Manana."

It appears that my old colleague, The Copyist, is on the spot. He seems to be having considerable trouble in convincing his "public" that the ride on "the aqua pura conveyance" is a bona-fide one. Now as a friend of many years I hasten to his rescue with my moral support and some well meant advice, and having had considerable experience both on and off the water-chariot, during the past 10 years, I feel that I can qualify as an expert. First the candidate must have a tough hide, impervious to all gibes and wise-cracks of his friends and associates. Secondly, he must have a goodly portion of will-power and a large amount of "won't-power" in reserve. Lastly, and strange as it may seem, a lack of a certain form of chivalry is a decided asset, for at times there comes the urge to "step down and give a lady your seat."

Another cause for alarm was the picklement he got into while on the Christmas shopping expedition in the big town. We know that he resides in the thriving "little" burg of Norwood, but were much surprised to learn that he is not "city broke," the big sissy. We suggest that on all future pilgrimages of the same nature, he takes the Misses along as guide, protector and counselor. For any little lady who "builds" such delicious and delectable cookies can find her way about in any large metropolis. Besides which, shopping at Christmas has become a simple process. The boss takes hubby along and then parks him outside of some five and dime. All he does is provide the dinero and tote the bundles.

The floods and fires now devastating the Cincinnati area should insure the continuance of those excellent letters by the Zinzy scribe. And the freezing weather out in the citrus belts of the heretofore sunny California will no doubt furnish my old friend, Horne, with some very interesting copy. The oranges from his part of the country are our favorite fruit and we think them far superior to those grown in other sections.

Kindest regards to all, including the "Whitey" Smoots in Seattle. Take it away, young fella.

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Floods, fires, explosions, disease, suffering. Disaster of all description. A crisis over which pages upon pages of history will be built with much left untouched.

What an opportunity for a real scribe!

What a shame this opportunity has been placed in the hands of one who will make such a mess of it in bringing out a brief description of same.

However, space will not permit lengthy discussion of actual happenings at this time. I will touch briefly on the most important facts.

First of all I would like to put "Uncle Ezra" in his place. You know, the old, be-whiskered fellow with one overall leg shoved carelessly down a boot-top, who nibbled cautiously from the cracker barrel while lounging around the corner store as he related his stories of years gone by.

Recent severe winter and extreme hot summer and our drought left him nothing to boast about, excepting the '84 flood, which placed the Ohio river at an all-time record high of 71.1 feet. But now old "Ezra" has gone down for the count. Yes, Cincinnati is now experiencing the worst flood in its history, and a death-like hush hangs over acres and acres of flooded district which formerly was alive with human activity.

In the early part of January we experienced warm weather and rain. One down-pour was followed by another until more than 13 inches of rainfall has reached us this year already.

This caused a rapid rise of all smaller streams which empty in the Ohio above Cincinnati. About this time, as is its custom annually, the Beautiful Ohio decided to go on its rampage. From those who know, such as the government officials connected with the weather bureau, the public was advised that the river would possibly reach flood stage and then recede.

It reached flood stage, it failed to recede. It finally reached 69 feet, when various city officials started broadcasting, over the air, their views and from then on, at all times, announced that the crest had been reached. We feel now that their opinion was only used to prevent the public from becoming panicky.

About this time an old river man who had spent his entire life, until retirement, on the river, made a statement in the daily papers that without question the old river was on its worst spree in history and would not stop until it had reached the 80-foot mark.

As we have attempted to laugh off many facts confronting us at this time, we also tried, without any good reason, to laugh off the old river pirate's prediction.

The river continued to climb steadily and destructively. All reports, official or otherwise, failed to stop it. It finally reached its crest of 79.99 feet when it actually halted in its path as if it had suddenly become tired in its efforts to complete some huge task. I wonder who now is willing to respect the old river pirate's previous prediction?

It is a major flood, perhaps the greatest that Cincinnati will ever experience. As it stood at the above crest almost a square mile, or more than 600 blocks of Cincinnati proper are inundated.

New Town and New Richmond, two of our suburban towns, are completely under water and many of the homes have been torn from their foundations. At these two locations it is possible that it will require the building of entire new towns.

That water alone was to play a part in this most horrible disaster was contradicted

when thousands of gallons of gasoline and oils were torn from their foundations and emptied over the flooded zone which by some mysterious cause caught fire and destroyed a number of plants and other structures in this district.

The Crosley Radio Manufacturing Co. was the one to suffer the heaviest loss. Total fire loss from this disaster alone is estimated at more than \$2,000,000.

Some idea to the out-of-town fellow who occasionally visits Cincy as to just how much water we have here might be pictured in this manner: Perhaps you have visited us during baseball season to see our dear old "Reds" perform. Well, please don't attempt it now, as home plate is just 20 feet below the water surface.

It would also be quite a task to spot "the most beautiful summer garden in the middle west," as it is now, together with our suburban village, California, completely inundated. Rumor has it that perhaps it will not be re-constructed—and I hope I can laugh that one off. I refer to our beautiful Coney Island.

A general summation (that's a pretty good one, Bachie) of the situation is: Some \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 property loss to Cincinnati. One of the seven worst disasters in the history of the Red Cross. Cincinnati under undeclared martial law. No street car service. Electric light service restricted to zones whereby hospitals, doctors' offices or other emergency centers will be supplied. City water distributed over residential district approximately one hour per day. All business declared emergency holiday until electric light and water are again normal. About 350,000 homeless in state of Ohio. All street lighting discontinued. Death record to date, due to flood, 14.

But we must have our little joke at all times. A certain lady, marooned in her home, called up Station X. She informed them that her home was surrounded by water and her main concern was an expensive piano about which she was asking advice. The officer in charge replied, "Play the 'Beautiful Ohio' for the last time, and get out." The lady laughed, thanked the officer and hung up.

But really, that seems to be the spirit of the average citizen. Beer seems to be the favorite drink at the present time, since water is rationed. You buy a bottle of beer, drink the contents, and use the empty for a candle holder. And the majority do it with a smile.

The Red Cross is doing a wonderful work in our midst and everybody is fairly well taken care of under the circumstances.

Your "faithful" scribe has used effort to compile this, with the help of two ordinary candles. I have possibly given you what most of you know by heart, but under the existing conditions it is my best. If a special delivery stamp will reach our old friend and Brother "Bugs" in time, this will appear in February issue. Until then, I remain

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Don't look now, but isn't it about time to prepare the article that all of you expect to read about the twenty-first of each month? This is Sunday, January 24, and as you will remember last night was the large and much too glorious party at the Swiss Hall. And from the number of headaches this morning it was a grand success. Among the guests of the evening were "Dutch" Miller and Big Bill Daugherty from Local No. 17 of Detroit, accompanied by their charming wives. Dancing was in

order from 8 until 12, eating and drinking was in order from arrival until departure. Several beautiful prizes were awarded as door prizes. Among those that won these awards were Edward Gardiner, Roy Le-fever, Fred Yackee, E. J. Miller, William Coy, C. E. Shultz, Gust. Iwinski, L. C. Sorgenfrei, W. McDowell, J. V. Peck and O. W. Buchanan.

A good time was had by all, with ice bags in order today. Congratulations to the committee for the splendid way in which they arranged for the service and took care of the crowds.

At the election of officers of the Toledo C. L. U. held on January 21 the Democratic landslide that was expected went hay-wire. Candidates endorsed by labor with A. F. of L. affiliations were placed in power with two exceptions, the post of secretary and one of three trusteeships were filled with C. I. O. candidates. The trustee is Walter Gunthrup, editor-in-chief of the Toledo Union Leader paper, whose columns were turned over to the rebel unionists soon after the C. I. O. was instituted. Those union men here in Toledo who supported this paper for years have already or are fast discontinuing their subscriptions. Local No. 245 was one of the first unions to do this as a body. Walter has openly committed himself as being very much in sympathy with the principles of the C. I. O. factions, although several large parent unions have been suspended by the A. F. of L.

The delegates from these and all new C. I. O. organizations are permitted to voice their opinions from the floor of the C. L. U. and were allowed to vote at the election.

In view of the fact that the charter of the central body was granted through the regular channels of the American Federation of Labor, this looks like a violation in permitting these delegates the right to ask for and receive any aid or assistance from this central body. Certainly they should stand suspended as delegates if their national body stands suspended from the A. F. of L. Will the Editor kindly insert a note here and put me right on this? Thank you!

[Editor's Note: The American Federation of Labor Convention suspended the unions composing the C. I. O. for violations of convention's actions. However, it ruled that for the present central labor unions were free to act as they chose in regard to inclusion or exclusion of delegates affiliated with the C. I. O. This was done in order to disturb as little as possible local conditions.]

Any trade unionist looks to his international office for guidance and if the I. O. is properly affiliated with the A. F. of L., then we should abide by and be governed by the actions taken by that body. And that same local looks to his local body, the Central Labor Union, for similar guidance, for it is a direct agent for the national body. But should (as is the case here) that body cater to the force of the minority, and for political reasons tread upon the threshold of the opposing forces, then we must be enlightened as to the proper action to take. Should the remaining loyal organizations continue to be led by a central body that has allowed the C. I. O. to gain control by a two-thirds majority?

I am not writing this letter to President Green, as I realize that he is a busy man, but I would like a reply from that office or through an editorial in this magazine. My chief interest is this:

Should the delegates of a suspended union be unseated from a central body, and should that body have delegates that are absolute members of the C. I. O.? In my opinion that matter should be taken up and decision rendered only after a very careful consideration by the international officers and a communication be sent to all affiliating organizations as a safeguard against any attempt elsewhere to duplicate a condition that confronts us here in Toledo at the present time. Being the hub of the auto industry, Toledo is in a position where control is a matter of vital importance, and where thousands are already on the streets waving the enemy flags.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

Well, Brothers, here's hoping that you all had a good Christmas and that we may all have a happy and prosperous New Year!

Our members have all had a good record of steady employment for this time of the year. The future really looks good if we can gain better working conditions along with an hourly wage increase in our new agreement for 1937.

We established another record in December of which we can be justly proud. That is, the members of Local No. 306, through the co-operation of A. C. Hutchinson, of the Akron Merchants' Association and the Akron Civic Council (with which we are affiliated) completely erected, trimmed and lighted the community Christmas tree in downtown Akron. The police department also deserves a vote of thanks for furnishing a man to drive the police department signal service truck. This truck is equipped with an aerial extension ladder, which was of great assistance in trimming the tree.

At the dedication exercises, on a windy and cold December evening, Mayor Lee D. Schroy threw the switch that illuminated the tree.

Our local participated in this enterprise as an expression of our civic interest and standing in the community. The following Brothers

donated their time to this worthy cause: H. B. Blankenship, L. J. Kromer, R. H. Vogel, K. Sweitzer, W. P. Drollinger, W. Posley, C. Madlene, W. Cossack and this writer.

We also are glad to report that the Newspaper Guild of Akron is now an affiliate of the A. F. of L. and a member of the Summit County Central Labor Union. These are the boys who write the news and let's hope they can do it as ably as the JOURNAL does.

C. W. MURRAY.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

Enclosed herewith are two pictures taken at the Granite City Steel Mill, Granite City, Ill., where our members are now nearing the completion of the job.

One of the enclosed pictures shows three of the four 3,500-horsepower, 600-volt d. c. motors installed by our members for driving continuous hot strip mills. Power for these is generated by the machines in the other picture enclosed. This is one of the several units of 2,500 kilowatt, 600-volt d. c. generators driven by 6,900-volt, 5,000-horsepower motors. Three of these sets went in on this job.

This job at its peak had 95 union electricians on it.

A. B. TOUCHETTE,
Acting Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 325, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Editor:

It has been quite some time since this local has had an article appear in the WORKER, but from now on I will try to correct this error.

The members of Local No. 325 have had very good work this last year, for which we are more than thankful. All branches of the local Building Trades Council report practically full time for the last eight months. While some of this work has been sponsored by WPA, we have had several very good jobs by private enterprises in and around Binghamton.

For the last several years Local No. 325 has been coasting along, taking what we could get, making no demands nor getting anything handed to us, for that matter. Those days are gone forever. We have finally started the ball rolling for a bigger and better local in the following ways:

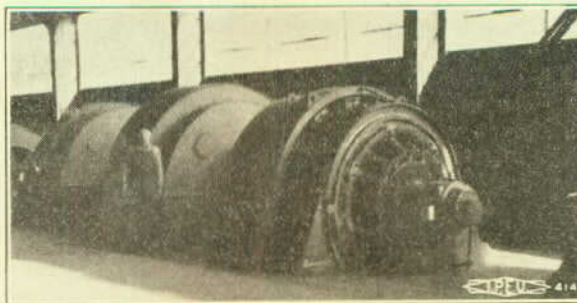
1. Upon a motion by Brother William Brandow, we have doubled our initiation fee, to take effect January 1, 1937, to be again doubled April 1, 1937. The desired result will be the elimination of in-and-outers.

2. The whole-hearted support of a new plan of contact with all construction in this jurisdiction. This plan is as follows: the Building Trades Council of Binghamton met and saw the need of a man to call at every job, no matter how large or how small, thus having a check on conditions affecting each and every branch affiliated with the council. For this position our very active and competent secretary, Ralph Shapley, was elected. Best of luck, Ralph.

3. We have drawn up our new agreement for the year 1937-8, which will be presented to our contractors in due time. While not many changes are asked, there are two or three which will benefit all members of Local No. 325. Namely, an increase in our hourly rate, and betterment of working conditions.

We have all the hopes in the world that our efforts will not be in vain to make Binghamton a better place in which to live and work.

During the last month we have lost our very capable president, Arlin D.



Two 2,500 k.w., 600 volt d. c. generators driven by 6,900 volt, 5,000 h.p. motors. Three of these sets went into the Granite City Steel job. The work was done by L. U. No. 309.



Four 3,500 h.p., 600 volt d. c. motors driving continuous hot strip mills. Power for these is generated by machines in other picture.

Barnes, who has moved to California, where he has received a very attractive offer of employment for the year of 1937. I am sure all members will regret this loss, but will wish "Barnesie" all the luck possible in his new location.

To fill this vacancy, the members of Local No. 325 have elected Brother Max Schymer to the presidency. I am sure every Brother will give his best to help our new president make Local No. 325 stronger and larger and in return will receive his best co-operation, individually and collectively.

In concluding the first of my letters to the WORKER, I would like to mention the work being done by our examining board. The examinations conducted by this board for our many new applicants have been fair and any new Brother pronounced a journeyman may truthfully believe he has been given a fair and thorough test. The Brothers serving on this board are as follows: Brothers Earl Springer, William Brandow and Hank Drasher. May their efforts be congratulated.

I believe this will at least let fellow Brothers know that No. 325 is still active and improving with age. May we wish all Brothers the best of luck for the coming year.

LEON C. SIMMONS.

L. U. NO. 326, LAWRENCE, MASS.

Editor:

Enclosed find a copy of the petitions which are to be presented to Massachusetts state legislature this coming session at Boston. If space permits publication, the officers and members of Local No. 326, Lawrence, Mass., and Merrimac Valley would be very much pleased, so that the other Brothers would get a better idea of what it is all about.

[Editor's Note: We are very sorry, but limitation of space does not permit us to publish this ordinance this month. It will be published in the March JOURNAL, if possible.]

Senate—No. 125

"To accompany the petition of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and the Massachusetts State Association of Electrical Workers, by Kenneth I. Taylor and another, for legislation relative to the supervision of linemen, cable splicers, metermen, operators and station electricians. State administration."

Many wanted to know what we wanted of a license anyway. We felt the craft should reorganize as such, also we wished to cut down some of the accidents, many fatal, which we all know are altogether too frequent. The license is not as many have felt it to be, a selfish move wherein the few would be able to "put it over" the many. You will see that when you read the text.

I received my copy, which is enclosed, this week, just as soon as it was ready to go to the legislature, with orders to pick it to pieces, the drafting committee feeling that perhaps the old man would find something he didn't like, also that perhaps it being their main child they were partial.

Well, I have picked it apart and the bulk and intent ring true. There is no selfish cut-throat idea in it.

The elimination of all communication employees should help it pass; they are out and the penalty be on their own heads.

You will notice nothing that is extraordinary has been asked, nor has any radical suggestion or intent been concealed in it.

Most of us are more or less leary of anything, which has a jumble of legal words and terms in it.

The wording of Section 6 should be read

slowly and with effort to see the intent; on this article, the committee tells me, they passed a hard debate.

It is merely another safety measure; to quote: "No one licensee shall be obliged to work alone on any live potential of 300 volts up."

In this state the limit voltage is usually not higher than 4,800 volts.

Anything above will be forbidden under any condition as single workmen or in pairs or teams so-called. The phase is inserted with the intention of stopping the working the higher voltage altogether. The underground men are to be limited to a voltage minus 600 or to plainly express, just below, but not the stated 600. Metermen will be protected, the use of protective devices notwithstanding.

To the members of the crafts who have handled and do handle working potentials over the above stated, we never claimed it cannot be done, but the intent is to have the practice stopped for safety to the worker.

The use of stick and long distance tool adaptations does make possible the changing of insulators and other repairs on working lines, but it does not make for safety and should be stopped before it becomes universal.

We hope this section will make it a misdemeanor.

Section 11 assures the beginner or apprentice that he can obtain a license and have some protection while working for it without fear of injury or great mental strain.

Section 8. This is plain English, placing the liability where it belongs.

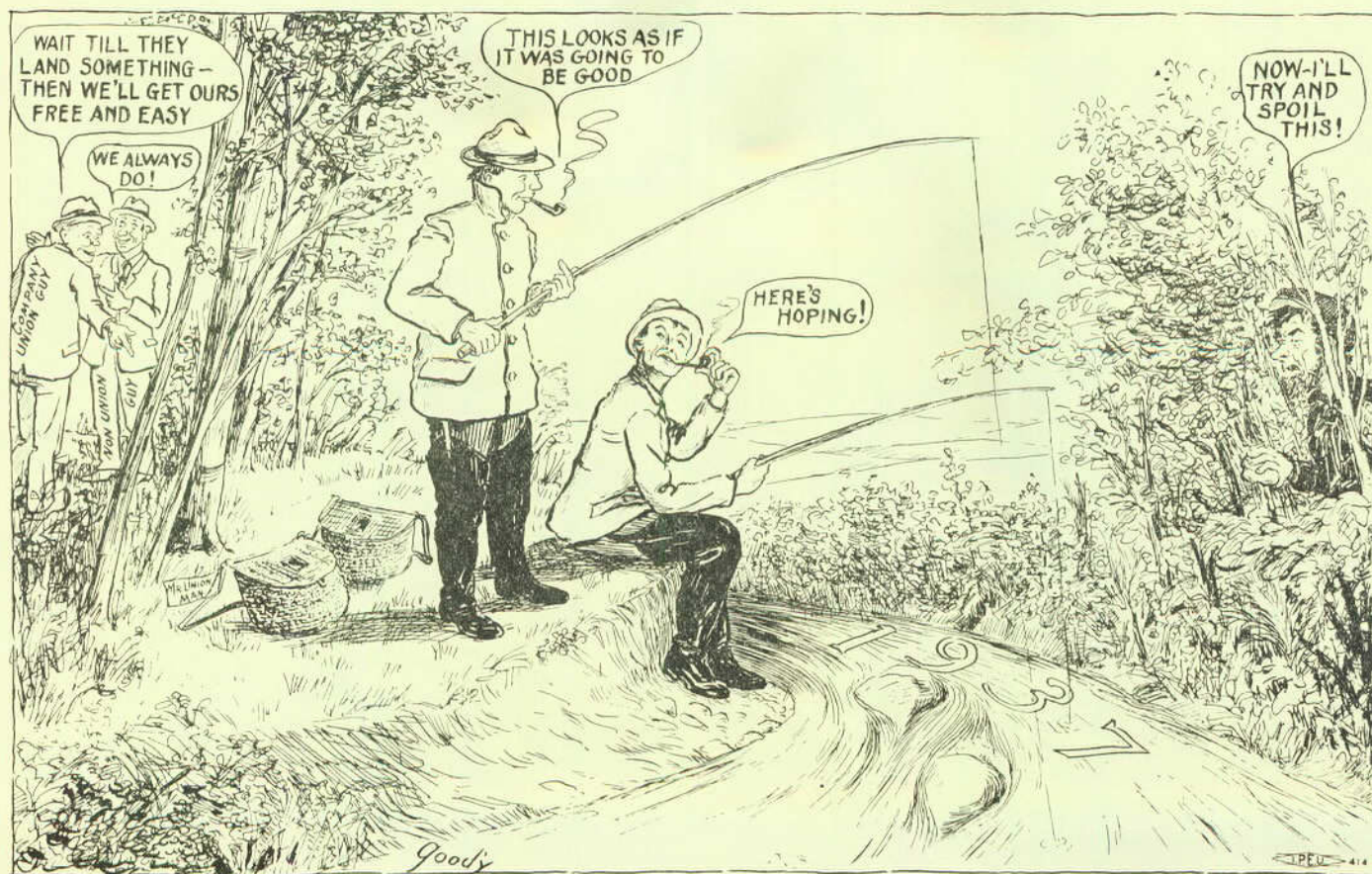
Section 10. Skip it. Nuff sed.

Section 11. This places the responsibility where it belongs, on the licensed man.

Section 12. Don't try it in this state.

I say to those in our craft and those who will come after us, be assured that

FISHING IN THE STREAM OF ECONOMIC CONDITION



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers' Journal by Goody.

much time and thought have been given the petition as written. No man or men will be hurt who honestly use these trades for a livelihood. Those having four or more years' service who can prove it come into the license with their record.

The others need not fear the examination, for it will be nothing but what you use every day. It is time to put this labor on a higher footing and give the men a rating as craftsmen. Get rid of the dub and the few-days guy and give the honest apprentice a show and credit to the men who trained him.

Pop.

L. U. NO. 339, PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

Another year is away to a good start and what it holds in store for each and every one of us, no man can foretell. Health, happiness and prosperity for some—sorrow, sadness and poverty for others—but no matter what happens to be our lot, we should accept it in a spirit of good will and humility.

Midwinter with its vast amounts of snow and ice holds the spotlight at the Head of the Lakes at the present time, but in spite of all its discomforts, we are thankful to be here in comparison to the sufferings of the mid-West from the flood conditions.

Municipal elections were held on the first Monday in January. The Trades and Labor Council had a number of candidates in the field, including the president of the Trades Council, running for mayor, but as usual, the results were very discouraging, not one candidate indorsed by the Trades Council was elected. Labor failed miserably. You may ask why? My observations are that labor organizations here are weak. In fact they have one foot in the grave. Also that the membership of organized labor have adopted the attitude of indiffer-

ence, due to unemployment and reduced standards of living, and have day-dreamed themselves into a lack of confidence in organized labor, and further due to this attitude of non-confidence in organized labor, the lack of new material to bolster up organization is evident, with the result that leaders of labor are the same old product year in and year out, and naturally have become stale and unpopular.

One of the big problems of our country today is the unemployed youth. The solving of this problem, I believe, would solve the troubles of organized labor. Youth with its physical and educational abilities over and above the old school would bring in the stimulant necessary to restore confidence and strength so vitally needed by organized labor.

Recently the Ontario executives of the Trades Congress of Canada met in session at Toronto. J. R. Pattison, president of the Trades Council for Fort William, and a member of the Ontario executive was present at the sessions. He reports that the business transacted was both practical and educational from a labor standpoint. Many bills were drawn up for presentation to the Ontario government now in session, and if approved and passed (which, if all did, would be a miracle) by the legislature will certainly benefit labor as a whole in the province of Ontario.

I understand that one of the bills to be introduced is a provincial license by-law for inside wiremen. This, I believe, was sponsored by our International Vice President Ernie Ingles. We certainly indorse his actions in this respect, as we have played some part in asking for this legislation.

As I have stated before in previous letters, the inside wiremen at the Head of the Lakes will not organize but have made every effort to obtain the benefits gained by organized labor, but without success. First, they tried to obtain a code under the

Industrial Standards Act and we of Local No. 339 opposed it successfully. Later they tried to have a municipal license by-law passed, and to date we have successfully opposed that. We have been approached at different times asking why the opposition, when either of the above would have been a benefit to the worker. Readily we answer, we cannot have unorganized labor benefiting by stealing the patented ideas of organized labor, when they can obtain these benefits both legitimately and honestly by joining our local union and by so doing reverse our opposition to co-operation.

From time to time I have mentioned in these columns the ever-increasing menace of communism. It would be well for us to keep in mind the doctrines of communism, ever fraught with the direct consequences which threaten man and society and the great democratic institutions of this North American continent of ours. President Roosevelt in his inaugural speech struck a death note to communism when he said that justice must be meted out to the underfed, the underclothed and the underprivileged of the nation. It is to be hoped that he will carry out this part of his progressive program to a successful conclusion and with this accomplished he will have struck at the breeding grounds where communism seeks to plant its seed of distorted doctrines to its best advantage.

The members of Local No. 339 send greetings to Brother Eddy Mariner of Local No. 134, Chicago, also to Brother Clarence Rabideau of Portland, Oreg., and wish them happiness and success during 1937.

Our sympathies go out to Brother Starr Barrett in the death of his brother at Waco, Texas, also to Don McArthur, whose home was saddened by the death of his little daughter.

In closing, may I leave this thought with the members: "Wherever you find progress, you find effort."

F. KELLY.



Left to right, standing: R. A. Hall, A. C. Platt, H. H. Stead, Claude Pendroy (foreman), Lee Bowerman, A. J. Patton, L. L. Williams, W. J. Rogers, C. E. Turner. Sitting: M. C. Derr, C. M. Borba (president of L. U. No. 340), Fred Johnson and J. H. Burnett. Photo October 13, 1936.

L. U. NO. 340, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Editor:

The year 1936 has proven to the members of this local that with the proper leader in the nation's presidential chair, a speedy return to prosperity will be an established fact.

Our local union has enjoyed a far better year than any in the past eight or 10, and we expect better working conditions and better wages during 1937. During the past year we have added several new members to our roll, as well as several traveling Brothers.

Work has been good to date, but of course with the wet season upon us the "bench" will see a number of the boys awaiting a call from Brother W. C. Stringer, our business manager.

Two major jobs, which helped conditions materially the past six months are nearing completion: The California State Motor Vehicle Building and the California Public Works Building. The combined cost of both was upwards of \$1,600,000. These jobs were done by the Coast Electric Company, of Long Beach, Calif., with Brother Claude Pendroy of that city in charge.

Herewith is enclosed a picture of the gang on the aforementioned buildings, accompanied by their names, which, if space permits, we will appreciate seeing in the JOURNAL.

The mighty San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge has been completed and opened to traffic. It was the extreme privilege of the executive board of this local union to be the guests of the chief electrical engineer of the project, Henry M. Tilson (a former member and past-president of this local), on a five-hour personally conducted tour of this greatest of all bridges, a month preceeding the official opening.

For the information of some of the Brothers who have been in this local before, will say that Brother Charles A. Dean is still confined in the government hospital at Livermore, but is constantly improving.

Brothers S. E. Hutchinson and J. E. Shaw are slowly improving in local hospitals.

In closing I wish all of you could attend our annual ball, February 13, 1937. This is the ball of the season and we are proud of it.

C. E. TURNER.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

Voices out of the past! Shadows of the tomb!

Sometime ago—several years, in fact—I was inquiring among the old timers of Local No. 348 if any of them knew what had happened to Brother Henzie. And someone ventured the information that he was dead—electrocuted in British Columbia. Alas, poor Yorick! I knew him well. And now, today, in the January issue of the WORKER, I see him staring out at me from its pages!

A lot of blizzards have roared across these western steppes since Brother Henzie buttoned up his overcoat and left for warmer climes. There is one roaring away now that would do things to brass monkeys that is never mentioned in choirs and places where they sing, and, as most of the members have their flivvers in moth balls, it will be a poorly attended meeting tonight. Yes, Brother Henzie, times have changed since you attended the old meetings in Sandstone Hall. The members are no longer young, single men, living, as I did, within a stone's throw of the hall. They are getting old, even as you and I, and have their homes up to five miles from the Labor Temple, and it is quite a job starting the old bus at 40 below. But more about old times anon.

The following resolution and personal petitions of a similar tenor are being poured into Ottawa from dozens of organizations in Alberta. We have heard a lot about

stopping war, but I think this method has real merit. Perhaps other locals could follow the lead of Local No. 348. How about sending petitions to the United States Congress?

"Resolution

"Whereas profit-making may be an incentive to war; and

"Whereas it is a disgrace to humanity, an insult both to the intelligence and the moral senses of our time to allow a few people to use a human disaster like war as a means of making profit; and

"Whereas the taking of profit out of wars by conscription of wealth in war time would not only be a deterrent to international strife but would in the event of war coming, in spite of every effort to prevent it, find the nation the better prepared to defend itself under a policy of wealth conscription. Therefore be it

"Resolved, That Local No. 348, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, meeting at the Labor Temple, Calgary, on January 27, 1937, urgently request the federal government to pass legislation as speedily as possible providing:

"a. That all industries now engaged in production of war material for legitimate defense or for export to other countries for purpose of war such as the nickel industry and munition and airplane factories, be nationalized at once; and

"b. That in the event of Canada being involved in another war at any time in the future, immediately on declaration of war every industry or agency necessary in the struggle shall be automatically conscripted, so that no one shall make personal gain from the national calamity and all shall bear a share of the inevitable destruction of wealth; and

"c. That such legislation be passed now and not left until war breaks out, when the influence of wealth might block the proposal and when the reality of national danger from an enemy would serve as a strong weapon in the hands of profiteers to prevent action being taken."

There is enough conviction and sentiment in this North American continent against individuals making profit out of war to take the profit out of war if such sentiment can be transformed into action, but the inertia must be overcome. Belief is not a substitute for action.

H. C. DAW.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

The examinations for apprentices were held at the Central Technical School and nine boys were successful in passing. They will now become journeymen. The examining board reports there were 310 electricians registered unemployed at the government unemployment bureau for the Toronto district.

The board for examining and regulating electrical workers has been re-organized. The appointments are R. S. Gillies, city architect; E. Longfellow, representing the electrical contractors, and Brother P. Elsworth, representing the journeymen. This board will now deal only with matters pertaining to the examination of electrical contractors and journeymen who have made application for city license.

**VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM**

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Price only \$4

The enforcement of the license by-law is under police supervision, Mr. Campbell having been taken over under the license branch as a special officer. This branch has a police cruiser available for the checking of licenses. If anyone has knowledge of persons doing electrical work without a license will they phone Brother C. M. Shaw, business agent, or the police department, Adelaide 2121. The report will be appreciated. It is only by co-operation of all persons interested in the trade that the city electrical license can be made effective; thus eliminating the number of deaths and electrical burns caused by electrical apparatus installed by persons who are not qualified.

P. ELSWORTH.

L. U. NO. 413, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

Editor:

Well, sun-diggers, you haven't much on us, for it has been cold here, especially for us native sons.

We are going into a New Year with the loss of a good Brother who has just passed on. I know he had friends from coast to coast. This is a clipping from our Labor News:

"Resolution Adopted Unanimously by Central Labor Council, Santa Barbara, Calif.

"Whereas the sudden passing to the Great Beyond of Brother Clarence J. Hill, on Monday, January 4, 1937, was a great shock to the entire trade union movement of Santa Barbara and to the many co-workers throughout the city and county; and

"Whereas it is given to few of us in this movement which has accomplished much for the lowly and down-trodden to leave behind us when called to our final rest a record of good deeds and loyalty to the cause of labor such as that of our departed Brother; and

"Whereas Brother Clarence J. Hill's life work in the interests of the toilers endeared him to all who knew him; and more so to those who were privileged to work with him in this great cause; and

"Whereas his loss to our movement has created a void in the hearts of all; and

"Whereas in the realization of the good work accomplished by Brother Clarence J. Hill and his loyalty to his family, we have in our hearts a reverence for him which is unsurpassed and we know that his loyalty and honesty of purpose in the line of duty will forever be an example to us who are following and will follow his footsteps in the cause of the workers; and

"Whereas his life among us was given to the uplift of humanity; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Central Labor Council, take this opportunity of extending to all his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss, and trust that his life's work and its reward will in a measure compensate the grief we all have experienced by his passing from our midst but firm in the belief of the justice of God and the hope we shall be able to exemplify his work, and say, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant. Enter thou into the joy of thy life.'

"The passing of Clarence J. Hill was a great shock to all of us and it is with deep sorrow that we write this. Our late Brother and past president was loved and respected by all. We are going to miss him more as the years roll by. We cherish his memory for the good that was done for his fellow workers in our city. He was a staunch friend, a hard and loyal worker. We miss his cheery smile and friendly greeting. As he has been called to his reward,

we pray that God in His infinite mercy will give him the reward he so justly deserves.

"G. W. BRANSON,
"W. W. GREEN,
"J. MATTHAMS,
"Resolutions Committee."

On New Year's Day, Santa Barbara sent a large float to the Tournament of Roses parade in Pasadena and won the sweepstakes prize, and we were very proud of that.

Work is very good just now, for most of our Brothers are working. The Edison Company and telephone company are putting their service underground.

There is quite a bit of new building work in sight. I just can't see how so many striking men can go on through this cold winter, but our good wishes are with them.

Here is our list of new officers: Harry Allen, president; R. A. Brockman, business manager; Jack Maulhardt, secretary.

W. H. WELCH.

L. U. NO. B-418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

The Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light, cycle change division, has completed its major cut-overs and dispensed with its excess of temporary employees, including myself. Some handsome checks for accumulated overtime were handed out, which materially softened the blow of being let out.

The New Year was ushered in with an all-time record cold snap which threatened our \$100,000,000 citrus growing industry with extinction.

Growers resorted to every known method of orchard heating to prevent total loss of trees and crop, using as much as 800,000 barrels of oil in a single night and over \$10,000,000 for the month in an estimated 5,000,000 heaters, besides many tons of other fuels, including old auto tires. The resulting smudge laid a vast sooty blanket nightly over most of Southern California that shut out the sun by day, depriving us of the estimated heat energy of from 1 to 1½ horse power per square yard per minute that could be counted upon from the sun's rays. In this respect the oil heater defeats its own purpose.

Another method of orchard protection employs large motor-driven fans mounted on high towers and has proved quite effective in keeping ground temperatures above the danger point. Units up to 300 horse power have been so used. This method, coupled with electric heaters, would eliminate all the evils of the present system of oil heating.

True, it would take a vast amount of electrical energy to heat the all outdoors, so to speak, even the few degrees necessary but considering the amount at stake, the industry's importance in the nation, the losses sustained in a major freeze and the cost of present type inefficient oil heating with its damaging after effects on health and property, the subject is one worthy of the serious attention of the electrical industry.

Conservative estimates place the damage in this freeze to trees and fruit at \$51,000,000, cost of oil used over \$10,000,000, a sum which would make a nice beginning on even the large scale electrical development which would be required.

Perhaps our government will find a way to clear away power company opposition now preventing electrical development on streams, so destructive in flood stages, then we may see flood waters usefully employed delivering their harnessed energy to heat even a distant orange grove automatically, with little attention from its owner.

Utility rate adjustments are still in order in California as six major utilities' books are under the scrutiny of an informal investigating committee of the California Railroad Commission. Large scale rate reductions are pending as a result.

High rates aren't confined to privately owned utilities, as consumer representatives recently appealed to the commission for rate adjustments, claiming publicly owned utilities in six California cities had made no changes since 1924, which savors strongly of collusion with privately owned utilities to hold rates at their levels.

Our own Pasadena light department's low rates are considered high in view of its large earnings and it is still clinging to its under-manned and overtime policy. Also it is said to be far behind in its improvement policy. Trouble shooters are still on call after an eight-hour day, so that two men are doing three men's work. Efforts to correct these conditions have received little or no attention, even in these days when they are recognized as unfair to the worker.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

"The time has come," the Walrus said, "to speak of many things; of shoes and ships and sealing wax, and cabbages and kings." When reading this to my young inquiring daughter last night it reminded me that the time had also come for me to write the epistle to the JOURNAL which I had promised to do at the January meeting of Local No. 492, at which meeting talk "of many things" took place, the only thing left out, I think, was the ships and the excuse for this omission probably was the St. Lawrence being frozen up and the port of Montreal being therefore closed for the season.

However, actions speak louder than words, and the committee appointed at that meeting to arrange a supper dance for Local No. 492 certainly showed they could act as well as speak, for even at the time of

writing this letter, the supper dance for this winter season is now history. The gala event took place on January 21. In the "Salle des Chateaux" of Kerhulu & Odiau, who served a full six-course dinner as only they can serve one, with a floor show at 10:30 p. m. and one again at 1 a. m., with dance music before, between and after the shows, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Brother Henry Deserre and his wife gave a sparkling display of the choreographic art and thereby won the dance prize.

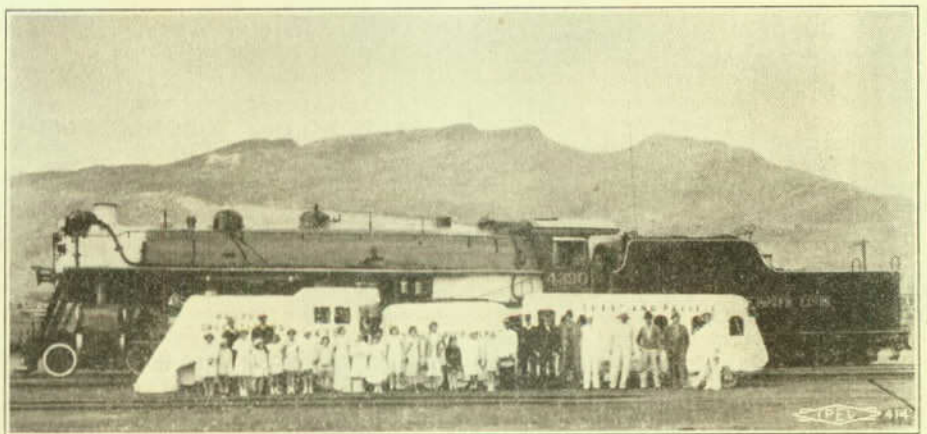
During the floor shows Brothers Nick DiLallo and Patrick Green were sorry they had forgotten their field glasses, as even a ring-side seat seemed too far away for them to view the proceedings, at least that's what it looked like to this reporter.

We also had our home talent represented and enjoyed piano selections by Madame R. Morel, wife of one of our own Brothers, and had a delightful treat in the singing of Mademoiselle Pilon, well known radio artist, who was accompanied on the piano by her sister.

This splendid supper dance showed the social side of our local union, especially to our women folk, who, I am sure, sometimes feel like asking, "What is it all about, this union stuff?" I shall try to answer that question myself next month. Suffice it to say at this time that our annual dance was a success and the thanks of the local go to the committee who handled everything so efficiently.

It was good to see our old friend and member at our last meeting in the person of Jim Brodrick, who gave a short talk on his experiences in Ontario and in the maritime provinces.

The time is opportune to mention that Local No. 492 is now campaigning to bring into its fold all those we work with, who for some reason or other have shrunk from belonging to our labor organization. Maybe they haven't had the courage to fight for their ideals, or maybe they haven't any ideals to fight for. I've noticed when increases or better working conditions came along (always obtained, mark you, through



Virden Photo

A small streamline train in gleaming white, entered in the second annual Sun Carnival parade at El Paso, Texas, by the 21 standard railroad labor organizations, was titled "Beauty in Transportation." It also symbolized good will and co-operation between labor and employers. The float was paid for by the railroads and the brotherhoods, and the float committee says it would have been impossible to build it without the help given by B. S. Holliman, superintendent of the T. & N. O.; Clarence Johnson, general agent, T. & P.; L. V. Gardner, general agent, A. T. & S. F.; R. U. Lipscombe, superintendent of motor power; Mr. Smith, general storekeeper, and Mr. Savage, chief draftsman. The "passengers" in the picture represent various railroad labor unions and auxiliaries, including the Railway Carmen, Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Railway Trainmen, Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmith Forgers and Helpers, Railway Conductors, Sheet Metal Workers, Railway Clerks, Train Dispatchers, Railway Telegraphers, Maintenance of Way, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which was represented by Mary Ruth Tessman. The train crew and special passengers included: Fritz Hobeln, oldest active engineer in the southwest; J. A. Ready and P. J. Sleet, members who constructed the float; H. J. McGovern, chairman of the float committee, and P. J. Nash, assistant superintendent of the Southern Pacific Lines. Brother J. B. Van Deren, of El Paso, was kind enough to send us this picture.

collective bargaining by Local Union No. 492) they didn't have any scruples about accepting them—but enough on this subject for the present.

Will close this month's installment, with the thought to all members that the conduct and progress of a local union depend wholly upon the co-operation and assistance given the officers of the local union by all the members of the local union, and to co-operate or assist it is necessary to attend meetings; therefore mark your calendar now for your next meeting night and make up your mind to be there.

NOSIVEN.

L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Editor:

On September 20, 1936, the new United States postoffice, customs house and court house of Galveston was dedicated, and on February 1, 1937, was opened to the public.

The construction work began January 1, 1936, for this imposing new \$700,000 white Texas sandstone structure.

The postoffice occupies the first floor and the remaining portion encloses the various other offices of the federal government.

The interior is finished in white plaster except the corridor, which is of marble, and the court room of walnut veneering. The court room lighting fixtures are designed from the ancient Greek balancing scales which are well fitted for such a room.

The electrical work was done by the Reynolds Electric Co., of El Paso, Texas, which was under the supervision of Brother J. M. Callaghan, also of El Paso, who co-operated to the fullest extent with Local No. 527, of Galveston, employing only members of this local, who were: Brothers E. E. Benton, W. A. Duke, J. W. Muehlendorf, J. M. O'Quinn, C. I. Pressler and E. N. Saunders.

The old building, which was a three-story structure, served its purpose for 40 years, but the demand for larger space made it necessary to build the new one. It was through the efforts of the late Congressman Clay Stone Briggs that this was granted. The old building was torn down in the latter part of 1935 to make space for the present building.

CLARENCE I. PRESSLER.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

Out here in Oakland we are blessed with numerous holidays, but the most outstanding among them is the twenty-fifth of January. It is customary for us to celebrate on the nearest Sunday to this date, it being Jerry Tylor's birthday, and the day we can meet union men—men who have fought the battles of organized labor—men who did things and were not afraid. Among the celebrities present were Barney NeBore, L. D. Wilson, Lew Perkins, V. C. McClure, Tom Meech, Joseph D. Soars, C. G. Whitbeck, William Weder, D. A. Truax, S. P. Skoog, Bill Schnore, "Old Grizzly" Adam Wagner (better known as "Cal"), the Rev. J. L. Slivers Alexander, "His Baldness" Charles ("Baldy") Ross, "Old Fuzzie" F. L. Knudsen, Telley Brasseur (and would you believe it, boys) Mrs. Telley Brasseur (ain't that something?); likewise Joe Gillett came prancing in with "Boys, meet Mrs. Gillett," at-a-boy, Joe! and Bill Smart. There were a lot of ladies around (I did not get their names). I am not accusing Bill, but he had that cute little eye and goofie smile—you know, fellows! And there was E. I. Durrell and that good wife of his.

Now Mrs. Tylor, Jerry's wife, got up another of those good dinners, and was it a dinner! Turkey, dressing, cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes; I saw four vegetables and roast veal and pork, squash,

coffee and large beakers of beverages and raspberry punch. The boys partook freely of this; then the cake and pie, and oh, was it good! Now Jerry was running around helping the ladies and doing a journeyman's work and Telley Brasseur, knowing Jerry was on pension, threatened to expose him to the I. O. Just at this time Ernie Durrell handed Jerry a glass of water. He dropped it and broke the glass in a million pieces. Slivers handed Jerry a wooden goblet and he never missed a swallow.

I overheard a conversation between Charley Ross and Cal Wagner and the Rev. Alexander regarding Telley Brasseur and his wife. Charley says to Cal, "Wouldn't they make you sick loly-gagging around, the Missus saying 'Now, Telley, you musn't drink any more of the raspberry punch, it will make you get up a hundred times tonight.' Telley says, 'All right, dear,' and just takes a thimbleful." Old Cal says, "Well, she is a right smart little body and I like Telley's knickknacks, they sure are sweet." Can you beat that? Old Cal, 107 years old, and still looking them over! We wouldn't be at all surprised if at the next regular meeting at Jerry Tylor's 74th birthday Cal Wagner would not come in with a lady on his arm and announce, "Boys, meet Mrs. Adam Wagner!"

In looking over the crowd I noticed there were quite a few absent this year. Some have been laid up with bad colds and the flu. Now there is one old boy I worked with 30 years ago. He and I were pals, and all the boys know him and like him. His name is Frank Hickey. His safety belt broke and Frank hit the ground and broke the old boy's legs. Now this old boy always had a smile and a good word for everybody. If he couldn't say something good he would say nothing at all, and although they have him in a plaster cast and weights pulling on his leg he isn't a squawker. No, Frank, look out. Don't let those nurses turn your head. I hope when this reaches you, you will again be up and around. Frank, we are all pulling for you.

Jerry, he is the same old boy. Two or three more wrinkles, a few more gray hairs.

I notice when two of the old boys who have traveled the long road since these parties have been going on are mentioned, Jerry's eyes get wet. It is needless to say "Sport" McAlister and Harry Doroughty were among Jerry's pals.

He called them "Sport" and Harry—they called him Jerry.

Nigh fifty years he'd known Harry, And "Sport" just as long. They were on the square,

And honest all that time, and fair.

Jerry stood at the old Idaho, the boys in a line—wagon going down

The street towards town, And they would smile and look the same old way

And wave a hand at each other and say,

Hello, "Sport"—Hello, Harry—

Hiya—Jerry!

Today you don't often see

Such friends as these three.

They never bragged about themselves but they

Were the kind of friends that stick and stay. Come rich, come poor, come rain or shine, Whatever them two boys had was Jerry's, And Jerry's was theirs, an' they all three knowed it.

When they'd holler on the street,

Howdy, "Sport"—Howdy, Harry—

Hiya—Jerry!

And when Jerry got the rheumatism one year,

"Sport" and Harry dropped in one day with that queer

Big smile, on their way down town, And laid a good big piece of money down And says, "You may need it, Jerry, understand?"

And they took Jerry's hand and squeezed it And started away—because there wasn't anything more to say.

S'long, "Sport"—S'long, Harry,

S'long, Jerry!

Somehow these birthday parties ain't quite the same;

The back yard was cold—no sign of rain.

The autumn is gone, the winter is here.

Something is gone.

Went out of our lives with "Sport" and Harry.

Those who were left bowed their grizzled heads

In honor of those helping hands,

And whispered to each other, "We will meet you

Boys—sometime—understand?"

'Bye, "Sport"—'Bye, Harry—

'Bye, Jerry!

TOM MEECH.

L. U. NO. 702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

Peoria Division

Editor:

In keeping a union functioning at its best, a number of things (or shall we call them obstacles?) are to be coped with.

One of the primary things, I believe, is attendance at meetings. John Jones will say, "Well, I don't think I will go tonight. One absent will not make any difference." That attitude may be fine. But stop and think, what would be the result if some of the other fellows took the same line of thought? About one-half attendance. And let me tell you, Brothers, there will be something passed at the meeting not suitable to the absentees' way of thinking. When they hear about it, you will hear them say, "Why did you let them pass anything like that?" You will find a lot of them in every organization, be it union or otherwise. And, fellows, it's your business, it's your duty, to be at each and every meeting and say your little piece. Get it off your chest and then you have small room to gripe about it afterwards.

Then there is John Doe, who just does not go to meeting at all. You always have to keep jogging his memory about his dues. He is always on the verge of going in arrears. You take his due money to meetings for him. You take his receipt back to him. In other words, you make a first class errand boy of yourself. He wants to share all the benefits of the union but he does not want to be one of the fellows to do any of the work. But let me tell you this: When you go to work some morning, just lag back a little on John Doe and see how quick he will be to squawk about it. What is the use of running after John Doe? He knows when his dues are coming. He knows just how much he owes. You should not be compelled to beg anyone to keep them in line. If they cannot see it's their own bread and butter they are fooling with, it is their own hard luck.

There is another angle to be considered. Criticism! There are two kinds, constructive and destructive.

When your meeting is in session, you come to a part, under good of the union. You have come to that part of the meeting for constructive criticism. The president opens the subject and you know a lot of the fellows have something on their minds, but they just sit there like a bunch of cigar store Indians, and say nothing. No one is going to bite you if you get up on the floor and say your little piece. Perhaps you will bring up what some

more timid soul wants to bring up but he is unaccustomed to public speaking. That is the place for arguments to be thrashed out.

Now, let us take the other side of the argument. Destructive criticism. I have been guilty, so have all of us, I guess. Something was passed at the meeting to which I did not just agree, but I just sat there and said nothing. But afterwards, I ran off like a Christmas top, for which I am truly sorry now. There surely are a lot of good orators who waste their talents outside of meetings. When something is passed at the regular session, whether it is agreeable to you or not, stick with the decision of the majority and the future will tell very plainly whether they or you were wrong. The old saying, "In unity there is strength," cannot be very far wrong, for it has proven itself right too many times.

THE SCRIBE.

ZONE B—DANVILLE, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

Editor:

At last our long drawn out arbitration of seven months' duration is over. After every conceivable method of stalling was exhausted by the company, we at last had a suitable arbitrator in the person of Mayor John Gray, of Urbana, Ill., appointed by Governor Henry Horner. What a man's man this Mayor Gray turned out to be! No fairer award was ever given before that I ever heard of. The award was both fair to the union and also to the company. The award gave union members increases varying from 12 per cent to 30 per cent and very excellent working conditions. Some of the high lights of the award are as follows:

Brother Vaughn of the power house was discharged following the abolition of his job as machinist, and after that any work of that nature was contracted or given to an outside company or companies. Mayor Gray ruled that Brother Vaughn be restored to his former position and be compensated to the tune of \$1,000 plus for work he should have had. Brother Vaughn is now working at his old job and has the knowledge that a fair-minded man sat in as the seventh man.

Another case was that of Brother Clyde Wertzbaugh, assistant engineer. His job was also abolished, with the result he was put on the extra list, with little or no chance of earning a living. Now, all who know Brother Wertzbaugh know this is no place for a man of his caliber. After a hearing of the evidence against this Brother being off an abolished job, Mayor Gray agreed with the other two fair arbitration members that Wertzbaugh be restored to his former status permanently and be compensated in full for the loss of time he suffered. Wertzbaugh is working and also has a nice roll of do-re-mi for his jilted services.

Another case, that of John Bowers. Bowers had a seniority as a truck driver on a line truck. The company, upon starting another gang under the foremanship of our able Brother Fred Lange, refused to hire Bowers as driver and Brother Lange, in addition to his duty as foreman, was required to drive his own truck. Upon hearing the evidence in Brother Bowers' favor, the Mayor agreed that Brother Bowers should drive that truck and be fully compensated from September 16, 1936, to the time of the award and that Brother Bowers be the truck driver. Brother Bowers is now driving a line truck and was fully compensated for time from September 16, 1936.

I could go on for pages telling about specific cases of the arbitration, but space

does not permit it, so I will try to give a few more of the more important parts of the award.

Those union members who did not receive vacations, which the company willingly gave company-union members, were ordered paid for same. All wage rates were retroactive to June 1, 1936, for which the majority here received checks covering same at time of this writing.

Several of the Brothers, including yours truly, have not as yet received their back pay and full compensation for vacations due to the fact that this Illinois Power & Light Corporation seems to always have a yen to do nothing completely right, but we of the forgotten men who had the distinction of being de-classified or fooled with are going to see that these moneys are paid or else! Working conditions were excellent and are too lengthy to publish in this article, but you can take it from me, they were O. K.

Another part of the award which was hailed by members and observers as being a step in the right direction to future progress and was, of course, vigorously opposed by members of the company, is as follows: When labor-saving or automatic machinery is installed in the future on properties affected by this award and these installations result in the lay-off of members or abolition of their jobs, that the company and the employees give of time and money in the way of decreased hours and increased wages so that the industry will automatically absorb the men that would under old conditions be made jobless and perhaps a problem to society in later years.

The award also agreed that the thing, a company union, was an improper method of dealing between employee and employer, and that at the earliest possible convenience be removed as a means of dealing between the company and the bona fide labor organization, Local No. 702, Zone B, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The way the other boys are joining our organization, it looks like it won't be long now.

All in all, the arbitration was a huge success, and in case Mr. Hodges should read this article I have this to say: Mr. Hodges is vice president of the company union, and after the arbitration of a year or so ago, when we really got a cheating and couldn't do much about it, this gentleman stood up before a group of company union members and read an article from the JOURNAL written by me, telling of the things we should get if the seventh man selected was fair and square, and upon reading this article and with their knowledge of the cheating we union members received, was known to make this statement:

"I wonder what the young man will write next time?" and was reported to have laughed very heartily, apparently at my and other Brothers' expense. We wonder if Mr. Hodges ever heard of the saying "He who laughs last," etc.?

I suppose, however, Mr. Hodges was only acting as he was hired to do by the company, being placed in this position to help them fight the organization and in this capacity did a fairly good job and should be congratulated on his work by I don't know who.

Well, I seem to be running near the short end of a long rope and can only say that we are extremely happy over the results of our arbitration and do feel greatly indebted to all who in their own way made

success in this latest venture of ours possible. We of Local No. 702-B wish to express our great thanks especially to Mayor John Gray, who acted in the capacity of seventh man on the board, and who so fearlessly and conscientiously gave the decisions which so favored our return here in this local to good, substantial jobs. Evidently he has great faith in organized men and we, as organized men, should uphold that faith and work to an end that all these good things have not been in vain.

We also wish to express our gratitude to International Vice President Mike Boyle, Business Agent Eugene Scott and Secretary of the State Federation of Labor Victor Olander for their good work in bringing about this award.

Last, but not least, we want to, through this JOURNAL, express our thanks and admiration of the attitude and excellent work which Brother Ollie Sexton, of Danville, and Brother Ed Sedgewick, of Champaign, did during the duration of seven months' siege and can only say we will see that their giving of their time so freely and of their absence from their families will be amply rewarded and are greatly appreciated by every member of our local union.

As this letter goes out I find that our local has taken a very generous offering in the way of cash to relieve the sufferers in the flood disaster that is now accruing.

We hope the powers that be see fit to make the suffering, damage and loss of life as low as possible and that in the future proper steps be taken to prevent such a great disaster from occurring again. Will perhaps have new developments in the next writing, and until then will sit tight.

H. L. HUGHES.

L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor:

In this city, on December 7, last, a "united front" of reactionaries succeeded in defeating all but two working class candidates. An attempt is now being made by these same reactionaries to remove from office one of the labor candidates. Pleading statutory provision requiring that any candidate must not owe more than three months arrears of rent for the property which qualifies for office, the defeated reactionary candidate has, for the purpose of this "unseating," resurrected a dormant three-year-old rental account, which the landlord carried on his books, for which no demands for payment had been made, and which transparently was never intended to be collected, and which it is now sought to dignify as a legitimate claim, in spite of the fact that the candidate was able to produce in court a receipt showing the last four months of his rental prior to his nomination "paid in full." By such devious methods the choice of the electors is sought to be disqualified to hold office, and a candidate who could not gain office by the front door now seeks to gain entrance to the council chamber by a back cellar window. It is hoped that this political maneuver may be defeated or that a new election will have to be held, in which event the electors will probably express their disapproval of such uncricketlike tactics in unmistakably emphatic fashion.

Federal and provincial government callousness to the suffering of the unemployed is revealed in the announced intention to cut the government relief budgets substantially, notwithstanding the newly-gathered registration figures just published by the National Unemployment Commission showing a net advance of approximately 67,500 in the total of relief recipients for Canada in the period between September, 1935, and September, 1936. Not only have the numbers on relief increased but

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size.

\$1.00

prices of essential foodstuffs have also substantially increased, thus making it still more impossible for the already inadequate relief allowances to permit anything better than a starvation standard of living. The other side of the picture is that already our Dominion Bank of Canada, which now assumes to be the balance wheel of our Canadian banking system, is reported to be considering measures to modify the boom which threatens our stock and bondholders and other speculators. Thus, to paraphrase Lord Durham's famous passage, we now have in Canada an empire of the poor and an empire of the rich, two classes at war within the bosom of a single state.

We in Canada also have our constitutional growing pains. The Privy Council in London, England, has just declared that our federal "social" or "new deal" legislation enacted by the former Bennett government is unconstitutional. These measures dealt with unemployment insurance, hours of labor, minimum wages and marketing. It comes as a shock to Canadians that our federal Parliament now finds itself helpless to pass necessary humanitarian legislation, when Great Britain has had unemployment insurance for a quarter of a century. The Privy Council has decided such powers rest with the provinces, which everyone recognizes are helpless adequately to enact such legislation, not only because of the difficulty of securing uniformity in such legislation, but because of the even greater problem of securing provincially the necessary funds to finance such legislation. Clearly the only way out of this legislative impasse is the immediate consideration of revision of our British North America Act, in such manner as will preserve the necessary rights of minorities and provincial jurisdiction over local matters, and at the same time permit of federal jurisdiction over such new subjects of legislation as now press for attention, and can only be effectively dealt with by the Dominion Parliament.

W. J. COLSON.

L. U. NO. B-1034, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Greetings, Brothers, from Local Union No. B-1034, a new union of motor appliance and battery men in Minneapolis, Minn. I shall give a little case history of our organization.

First of all, the membership in our union is comprised of workers of only three companies, the Grant Storage Battery Company, the Jordan Electrical Manufacturing Company and the Mitchell Battery Company. The Jordan Electrical Manufacturing Company is, however, affiliated with the Grant Battery Company.

Organization activity began in August, 1936, and by September approximately 95 per cent of the workers joined up, although we did not have a charter at that time.

Our demands were drawn up and presented to the employers. These demands consisted of the usual fundamental objectives of any union.

The employers flatly refused to have anything to do with the union, even though the vast majority of the workers belonged. We persisted in our efforts for recognition but it was no go. Finally a time limit was set for a strike vote and on September 8, 1936, a strike was called. All three plants were immediately shut down and for seven weeks not a wheel turned or a battery was made. No attempt was made either to reopen the plants.

Finally negotiations were opened through the efforts of Brother Alexander and Brother Hackett, of Local Union No. 292, and a settlement was reached on October 26, 1936. We had fought our first fight and won. Our thanks and appreciation go to Brothers Alexander and Hackett, of Local No. 292, for their untiring efforts in helping us settle the strike and who are still devoting much of their time and labor to us.

We do not have a closed shop, but that, we hope, will come in time. Our union, of course, is organized on the industrial basis, taking in everybody in the plants. Our strike headquarters were maintained at the General Drivers Hall of Local Union No. 544 and not enough words can express our thanks and appreciation to them for their great help.

All strikers who needed help in maintaining a living were immediately placed on city relief, which was a big factor. Since the settlement we have progressed steadily, received our International Charter, joined the Central Labor Union and the State Federation of Labor. Elections were held and Brother Harold Morton was elected president; Eugene Jaros, vice president; Francis Barland, recording secretary; Ray Petroske, treasurer; Harry Geyer, financial secretary, and Kenneth Franke, sergeant-at-arms.

As soon as we have a firm foundation, we expect to expand and organize other workers. At present we do not know definitely of any other local union of motor appliance and battery men in the country although we believe there must be some. If there are any, we would like to hear from them and exchange ideas and information.

We have seen by the newspapers that there is a strike on in the Exide plants in Philadelphia, Pa., and that they have a federal charter. We would be glad to hear from them.

We are wondering what progress has been made, if any, in organizing the Grant Battery plant at Omaha, Nebr. We feel it is vitally necessary that that plant be organized in order to protect the workers there as well as in the Minneapolis district.

Last Saturday, January 23, we gave a dance and card party at the Eagles Hall No. 34, and found out that the next dance we give larger quarters will have to be arranged for. A large crowd was on hand and a great time was had by all. Brother Louis Geyer had charge of arrangements and he surely put it over in great style.

Members of our union plan to attend en masse Local Union No. 292 Electricians Annual Ball to be held next Saturday, January 30, at the Eastside Eagles Hall. This is one of the biggest dances of the year in union circles and we are certainly looking forward to a great time.

Just a few lines now on workers education. Workers education is progressing well in Minneapolis. A labor school is established here and the attendance is good and increasing weekly. Three members of our union are now attending a discussion group held fortnightly at the Y. W. C. A. by the Wisconsin Summer School for Industrial Workers alumni group. This group is established primarily to carry on the objectives of the Wisconsin Summer School for Industrial Workers, to promote interest in workers education, and to raise funds for scholarships. It happens to be a small group but a very effective one as is shown by the increase of funds raised from year to year. We have hopes that one or two of our members may be chosen to attend the summer school this year.

All in all, things look bright in Minneapolis—unionization activities are going ahead with great strides and we hope sometime that Minneapolis will be a real union town with all the workers receiving bigger and better wages.

LEIF JACOBSEN.

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at

\$9.00

L. U. NO. B-1038, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

We of L. U. B-1038 wish to extend to Herbert Bennett, now sick at a hospital in Rochester, our utmost regrets at his confinement and the heartfelt wish that a quick recovery to his former self, with no ill effects, takes place. Here's to you, Herbie, when the oil burner boys bend an elbow again.

J. A. KENNEDY,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1105, NEWARK, OHIO

Editor:

We know there are millions of men and women unemployed in this country. We also know that labor-saving machinery and increased efficiency in the management of industry, increases production without materially decreasing unemployment.

It seems to me that the shorter workweek comes nearer to spreading employment, than some other plans that have been proposed. If your agreement calls for a 48-hour week now, hammer away for a 40-hour week on your new agreement and so in the case of a 40-hour week drive for a 36 or 30-hour week.

How does this sound? Let the week begin at 12:01 a. m., Sunday and end at 12 midnight, Saturday. Now the first 40 or 36 or 30 hours of work performed is paid at the regular rate, regardless of when the work was performed, for instance, if the electrician completed his 40 hours in, let us say, three days, that is on Wednesday evening, and the contractor or boss wishes him to continue to work another day or the remainder of the week, then the worker should receive double or two and one-half times his regular rate or hourly wage.

After all, the object of overtime pay is not to make more money jingle in your pocket, but to place a penalty on the contractor for using labor in other than specified hours.

I believe it is fairer to the contractor to say to him this. We will perform the first 40 or 36 or 30 hours of work at the regular rate and all other work performed after the specified hours at either double or two and one-half the regular rate, regardless of Sundays and holidays.

I am assured that no amount of overtime is going to have anything to do in relieving unemployment in this country.

You have to spread the work that is available among as many workers as possible.

G. E. JACKSON.

How unfortunate it is that so many get the wrong vision of life, when the right one brings so much happiness and contentment.

A minute of constructive activity brings greater growth than a day of idle wishing.

Help your local officers whenever possible. Encourage them in their work. Commend them when they accomplish something worth while. They will feel better and accomplish more for your benefit.

If you must criticize, do so with suggestion for improvement so that your criticism will be constructive.

It is a favorite morsel for many to prate over the "good old days," but, these selfsame sentimentalists would suddenly have pressing engagements otherwheres were they compelled to insinuate themselves through those "good old days" once more.



IN MEMORIAM



Ernest Lowry, L. U. No. 175

Initiated October 5, 1936

It is with sincere regret we record the passing of our Brother, J. Ernest Lowry, who had been with us but a short time in Local Union No. 175, and

Whereas Local Union No. 175 wishes to extend its sympathy to his family and relatives, who mourn his passing; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be placed on the minutes of our local union, and a copy to his family, a copy to the Journal and a copy to the Labor World, and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

A. E. BUTLER,
T. H. LOFTY,
E. E. CROSBY,
Committee.

Norval McLaughlin, L. U. No. 435

Initiated May 21, 1928

It is with deep regret the members of Local No. 435, I. B. E. W., announce the passing of Brother Norval McLaughlin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy in their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, that copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

J. TOOKEY,
Recording Secretary.

Samuel A. Dameron, L. U. No. 844

Initiated March 26, 1934

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our Brother, Samuel A. Dameron, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 844, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to the bereaved members of his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

G. O. HAWLEY,
DUKE KEENAN,
F. M. LUMPEE,
Committee.

David T. Schmeling, L. U. No. 50

Reinitiated October 25, 1933

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. 50, mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, David T. Schmeling; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved wife, a copy to be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

O. B. SWEENEY,
P. E. GALLIGHER,
S. O. RAEAL,
Committee.

Arnold Stout, L. U. No. 716

Initiated August 24, 1922

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 716, record the passing to the great beyond of our loyal and faithful Brother, Arnold Stout; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we in the spirit of brotherly love, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to his family, and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent his bereaved family, a copy also be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

L. O. GLOVER,
CLYDE WAGNER,
Committee.

Garnet Hood, L. U. No. 716

Initiated June 12, 1929

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 716, record the untimely death of our beloved Brother, Garnet Hood; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we in the spirit of brotherly love, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to his family, and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent his bereaved family, a copy also be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

L. O. GLOVER,
FRED A. GOODSON,
CLYDE WAGNER,
Committee.

John D. Elder, L. U. No. 500

Initiated March 26, 1934

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 500, mourn the passing of Brother John D. Elder; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to our organization's Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

M. E. DAVIS,
E. B. RENSHAW,
L. L. MUNSELL,
Committee.

Fred L. Lynch, L. U. No. 471

Initiated November 3, 1933

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local No. 471, I. B. E. W., mourn the untimely death of our Brother, Fred L. Lynch; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow, we extend to the family our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That out of respect for our departed Brother, our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

FRANK W. MELVIN,
LEON E. COUSINS,
JOHN A. BARSHOWA,
Committee.

James Casey, L. U. No. 77

Initiated July 7, 1936

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 77, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother James Casey, whose death occurred on December 13, 1936; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. L. O'NEILL,
B. W. BOWEN,
CARL LEAF,
Committee.

C. C. Reau, L. U. No. 245

Initiated March 14, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 245, record the passing of the bereaved family of Brother Reau; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions passing of our Brother, C. C. Reau; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

ORA MIKESELL,
STEVE LAPORTE,
PETE ALLORE,
Committee.

Frank Hartrick, L. U. No. 166

Initiated July 6, 1903

Whereas we deeply regret the loss of our loyal and faithful Brother, Frank Hartrick, whom the Almighty Father has called from our midst; and

Whereas his presence at our meetings will be greatly missed by all the Brothers; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute, as a solemn tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

CHARLES F. DICKSON,
DAVID L. LEVINE,
JAMES M. LEITHEAD,
Committee.

Richard Bramwell, L. U. No. 584

Initiated March 20, 1908

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 584, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother James Richard Bramwell, whose death occurred on January 1, 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of our local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. G. GILLISPIE,
S. D. GRIFFING,
G. D. RANKIN,
Committee.

Edward J. Wilson, L. U. No. 581

Initiated August 29, 1907

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst and relieve of his suffering, our dearly beloved Brother, Edward J. Wilson; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, also a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

ELIAS R. PIERSON,
RALPH O. HEARUS,
ROGER P. EVICSON,
JOSEPH P. KITCHELL,
Committee.

Phillip Gauthier, L. U. No. 561

Initiated June 2, 1931

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 561, record the passing of our Brother, Phillip Gauthier; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to the family and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. A. LEGER,
Recording Secretary.

E. A. Youngblood, L. U. No. 760*Initiated January 17, 1934*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Brother E. A. Youngblood, one of our beloved Brothers; and

Whereas L. U. No. 760, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the death of Brother Youngblood a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 760 hereby expresses its appreciation of the services to our cause and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That L. U. No. 760 tenders its sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of our L. U. No. 760 and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood, also the local labor paper, for publication.

M. W. BROOKS,
E. M. HEADRICK,
J. L. GRIFFIN,
Committee.

Clarence J. Hill, L. U. No. 413*Initiated March 14, 1917, in L. U. No. 455*

Deep loss was suffered by organized labor of Santa Barbara with the passing of our Brother, Clarence J. Hill, who succumbed January 4, 1937, after a short illness. Mr. Hill's genial personality and indomitable good humor made him liked wherever he went. These qualities, combined with an ever present willingness to do anything for the good of the cause of unionism, won the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. His place will be hard to fill.

Born in Tecumseh, Nebr., 50 years ago, Mr. Hill lived in Santa Barbara for the past 13 years. While here, he was prominently identified with Local No. 413, of Electrical Workers. In addition to his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Hill, he is survived by a son and daughter, Lynn and Viola Hill; his parents and two sisters.

Whereas Local Union No. 413, of I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of our local and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

W. H. WELCH,
R. A. BROCKMAN,
HARRY P. ALLEN,
Committee.

Harrison Beggs, L. U. No. 237*Initiated June 28, 1929*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 237, I. B. E. W., mourn the untimely death of our Brother, Harrison Beggs; therefore be it

Resolved, That this union, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute, as a solemn tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to his bereaved family; be it further

Resolved, That our charter of the local union be draped for a period of 60 days.

"Times may change in many ways
But one thing changes never:
The memory of those happy days
When we were all together."

JAMES E. ROSA,
MOVIA G. THEAL,
S. ROBBINS,
HARRY JORDAN,
Committee.

Walter R. Warn, L. U. No. 580*Initiated June 12, 1929*

It is with deep regret that the members of Local Union No. 580 record the sudden passing of Brother Walter R. Warn; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Warn the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 580 express our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved loved ones, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. S. FLANARY,
Recording Secretary.

E. R. Ruprecht, L. U. No. 200*Initiated May 18, 1916*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has been pleased to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, E. R. Ruprecht; and

Whereas Local Union No. 200, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost, in the passing of Brother Ruprecht, one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 200 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 200 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Ruprecht in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 200 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

I. M. BLACKFORD,
CHARLES A. CALLAN,
LEO CRANDALL,
Committee.

Edward J. Burke, L. U. No. 333*Initiated July 7, 1922*

Whereas, our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our ranks our esteemed and beloved Brother, Edward J. Burke, who passed on to his greater reward on January 16, 1937, after one month's suffering, the result of a severe accident; and

Whereas Local Union No. 333, I. B. E. W., has lost a loyal and true member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his bereaved wife and children our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of a devoted husband and loving father; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

JOHN P. DIMMER,
Treasurer.

James B. "Barney" Williams, L. U.**No. 923***Initiated November 8, 1935*

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 923, I. B. E. W., records the untimely death of our Brother, "Barney" Williams; and

Whereas the absence of his friendly fellowship and cheerful nature will be keenly felt by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 923 express its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 923, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

R. C. RAMSEY,
Committee.

S. E. Kimmel, L. U. No. 109*Initiated April 26, 1934*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 109, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, S. E. Kimmel, on January 6, 1937, after a lingering illness of nearly a year; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our

official Journal for publication and a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 109.

GEORGE MURPHY,
GEORGE HEBER,
EARL JORDAN,
Committee.

Claus Newman, L. U. No. 9*Initiated August 22, 1933*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Claus Newman; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Newman Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the death of our Brother, and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere condolence to the family of our good Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

EMMETT R. GREEN,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Charles Enochson, L. U. No. 9*Initiated August 26, 1914*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Charles Enochson; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Enochson Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 extends its condolences to the family of our late Brother in this, their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

EMMETT R. GREEN,
RALPH BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

John Ufheil, L. U. No. 723*Initiated March 14, 1919*

Together we move onward in life, side by side. But all too frequently a step is missing from the ranks, a face we have known so well is seen no more. Yet, we go not alone. The memory of the one who has gone before, remains with us.

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, Local Union No. 723 records the passing of a good friend and Brother, John Ufheil.

Well done, thou good and faithful servant. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolence of this local be extended to his wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife and family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal, and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory.

W. H. LEWIS,
Recording Secretary.

**DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS**

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and hand-somely enameled. **\$2.00**

Because

BECAUSE

Because

Because the report of the La Follette committee on labor spies is a historical landmark in labor history—

Because it contains a practical directory of crookdom and thugdom, boss-created—

Because it will not be excelled for a long time for its mass information on the dirty employer business of spying,

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has produced a limited number of copies, which can be had on application, at 95 cents postpaid for the two volumes.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS
JOURNALDEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JANU-
ARY 1, INC. JANUARY 31, 1937

L. U. No.	Name	Amount
3	Monroe Armstrong	\$1,000.00
134	J. R. Fabri	1,000.00
3	Charles Schmidt	1,000.00
584	James R. Bramwell	1,000.00
211	Albert J. Brown	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
I. O.	Alex S. MacDonald	1,000.00
84	Lonnie F. Parker	300.00
I. O.	Hall A. Munger	1,000.00
134	Luverne G. Johnson	1,000.00
134	Gus Kallen	1,000.00
I. O.	W. E. McFadden	1,000.00
I. O.	William A. Stout	1,000.00
870	A. S. Rexroad	1,000.00
413	Clarence J. Hill	1,000.00
9	Claus G. Newman	650.00
134	Joseph W. Foster	1,000.00
I. O.	Charles Anderson	1,000.00
44	James McDonough	1,000.00
109	S. E. Kimmel	475.00
134	Charles Reins	1,000.00
9	Charles Enochson	1,000.00
333	E. J. Burke	1,000.00
134	Herbert Stanley Hart	1,000.00
166	F. A. Hartrick	1,000.00
663	H. G. Behlendorf	300.00
134	Patrick Logan	1,000.00
I. O.	William Hemminger	1,000.00
237	Harrison Beggs	1,000.00
122	E. A. Johnson	1,000.00
1	J. H. Walker	1,000.00
246	Frank Amick	1,000.00
723	John Ufheil	1,000.00
664	H. G. Zitrik	1,000.00
245	Curtis C. Ream	300.00
408	Burmond Crozier	300.00
150	Walter Brenton	1,000.00
I. O.	F. J. Lidle	1,000.00
200	E. Ruprecht	650.00
613	R. J. Crandall	650.00
481	T. J. Lewis	1,000.00
68	P. J. Forsythe	1,000.00
I. O.	W. R. Warn	1,000.00
103	W. Morris	1,000.00
232	G. J. Seifert	1,000.00
435	Norval McLaughlin	1,000.00
213	Angus Campbell	1,000.00
Total		\$41,639.58

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 65)

long way from Washington, they are, in the opinion of many, over confident, and it is on this knowledge the men and women, who believe in the principles and policies of the A. F. of L., are planning their lines of defense. Local No. 177 and the auxiliary have de-

clared themselves in this battle, and in the battle for better legislation for labor, we are making an earnest appeal to every local and auxiliary to take a decided stand in these matters. It is the pennies that make the dollars and it is the local unions that make the international unions, and it is the international, state and central bodies that constitute in a large measure the American Federation of Labor. The loss of one unit, no matter how small, weakens the structure. Like the loss of a nail in a roof, the loss is not noticed until the decay of the shingle begins, and from that the rafters, ceiling, etc., will surely suffer, and then often the repair bill runs to gigantic proportions, because of neglect of small items.

Every local union in the I. B. E. W. should not let another month roll by without making an effort to organize their every resource, which first and foremost includes their women folk. Don't fool yourselves any longer, if you don't get the mothers of the future generations of workers educated, we will in the future as in the past, go gaily along raising herds of non-union men and women for organizations to spend millions and millions educating. Lord, oh, Lord! how long?

May we have a letter, no matter how small, in the JOURNAL next month, from each auxiliary? Let's make it 100 per cent just this once.

CORA VALENTINE,
President.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 64)

thereby to bring nearer the time of their establishment for all.

The Women's Charter

Women shall have full political and civil rights; full opportunity for education; full opportunity for employment according to their individual abilities, with safeguards against physically harmful conditions of employment and economic exploitation; they shall receive compensation, without discrimination because of sex. They shall be assured security of livelihood, including the safeguarding of motherhood. The provisions necessary for the establishment of these standards shall be guaranteed by government, which shall insure also the right of united action toward the attainment of these aims.

Where special exploitation of women workers exists, such as low wages which provide less than the living standards attainable, unhealthful working conditions, or long hours of work which result in physical exhaustion and denial of the right to leisure, such conditions shall be corrected through social and labor legislation, which the world's experience shows to be necessary.

The provision of this charter most highly controversial, it seems to me, and most difficult of attainment is the statement, "they shall receive compensation, without discrimination because of sex." In discussing the charter with Miss Elisabeth Christman, who is secretary of the joint conference group as well as secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League, I said, underlining the words with a pencil, "There is something you will never be able to get through legislation."

"I know it," she replied. "That has to be done through labor organization. In the glove workers, which is my union, when men and women work at piece work on the same operation they receive the same rate. This is generally true in the organized needle trades. It is not true where they are not organized because then the employer hires women only for the low-paid jobs. And in some industries there are actually different piece-work rates for men and women on the same operations. Women really get the breaks only where they are organized."

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING BASE
OF WORLD SURVEY

(Continued from page 61)

Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

This report of the status of collective bargaining as it bears on the United States of America indicates there are great areas in American industry yet uncontrolled. The report points out that: "When President Roosevelt's administration came into power, only about 10 or 12 per cent of industrial workers were employed under collective agreements between trade unions and employers, and most of these agreements were between trade unions and individual firms. The conditions of labor of approximately 80 per cent of American industrial workers were determined by individual agreement, while employee representation plans, restricted to the workers of a single undertaking, were in operation for 7 or 8 per cent of the workers."

How Depression Affects Labor

This condition gave rise to a wide diversity of standards. During the depression, the report goes on to say, competition between firms became so intense and the supply of labor so great in relation to demand that money rates of wages were seriously reduced. The report goes on to analyze conditions during the depression and found that the whole wage and price structure was threatened, purchasing power fell off, and that there was a need for government intervention not only to guarantee collective bargaining but to advance general welfare.

The International Labour Office report apparently indicates that the United States of America is not through with some form of regulation of collective agreements: "The government of the United States evidently regards as unsatisfactory the independent regulation of working conditions by individual undertakings without any co-ordination, and it favours the establishment of a system of collective bargaining."

Such a report as this in its breadth of view and factual reporting not only is informative to workers but indicates with what compelling power the labor question has come to the fore in every country of the world.

(Collective Agreements, International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland, \$1.50.)

FAR-REACHING DECISION IN MIDWEST POWER

(Continued from page 52)

Because of a special agreement entered into between the I. P. L. Corp. and the U. O. A., it is necessary for the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, employed at the I. P. L. Corp. plants, to deal collectively with this third party rather than with the parent employer, the I. P. L., Inc. Much evidence was introduced tending to show that this is a most unwieldy and unsatisfactory arrangement for all concerned. It was conceded by one of the high officials of the I. P. L. Corp. that it would probably be more practical and conducive to harmony and efficiency if collective bargaining were carried on directly between the I. P. L. Corp. and the Brotherhood, which is a bona fide labor organization and not a company-dominated labor union.

"It is therefore earnestly recommended by this board, that collective bargaining be carried on in the future,

as soon as practicable arrangements can be made, directly between the I. P. L. Corp. as the real employer and the Brotherhood, representing its members who are employees."

The arbitration board found the utility had been discriminating against union members particularly in regard to granting vacations to employees friendly to the company and denying them to the Brotherhood members. The arbitration board treated this question thus:

Discrimination Condemned

"Vacations No. 11—old). It appears from the evidence that since the signing of the contract between the U. O. A. and the Brotherhood on June 5, 1935, the U. O. A. has given vacations to their members who have been employed but 44 hours per week and denied vacations to the members of the Brotherhood working the same number of hours and doing the same class of work. The U. O. A. freely admit that the giving of vacations to their own men and denying them

to the members of the Brotherhood doing like or similar work has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction.

"This board is compelled to take notice of the fact that after the signing of the contract between the Brotherhood and the U. O. A. of June 5, 1935, fixing wages, hours and working conditions of the members of the Brotherhood, that they immediately thereafter raised the wages of their own employees over those of the Brotherhood members and awarded vacations to certain of their own employees and denied them to certain of the Brotherhood employees who were doing the same or similar work. This board is constrained to believe that this action was unfair and unjust and was calculated to destroy harmony between the workers employed on the I. P. L. Corp. properties.

"In view of the fact that the parties hereto have agreed upon the matter of vacations, the order of this board will be found elsewhere in this award."

More than 55 items were arbitrated by this board sitting over a period of six weeks. Material increases in wages were granted as follows:

Classification	New Wage Rate per month	Old Wage Rate per month	Classification	New Wage Rate per month	Old Wage Rate per month
Line foremen	\$186.00	\$147.50	Assistant fireman	142.50	117.00
Res. Mgr.	175.00	125.00 to \$145	Machinist	150.00	135.00
Substation Cons. & Maint. electrician	186.50		Coal handlers	127.50	110.00
Cable splicers	186.50		Ash handlers	127.50	110.00
Journeyman lineman	175.00	135.00	Water plant operator	150.00	124.00
Class A Gr. man	130.00	101.00	Gas meter repairman	140.00	110.00
Truck driver	135.00	101.00	Armature winder	150.00	
Elec. & Refrig. servicemen	165.00	126.00	Car repair and inspector	135.00	
Troublemakers	175.00	124.00	Garage foreman	156.50	133.00
Gas servicemen	145.00	126.00	Garage mechanics	145.00	124.00
Gas distribution foreman	156.50		Bus and street car operators	.62½ per hr.	.53 per hr.
Gas burn. installers	145.00	126.00	Welders, electric and acetylene	150.00	113.00
Pipe fitters	145.00	126.00	Bus cleaners	.60 per hr.	
Pipe fitters helpers	135.00		Street car traffic and signal maintenance	160.00	
Misc. unskilled labor (employed from time to time)	.62½ per hr.	.44 per hr.	Track foreman	145.00	130.00
Div. meter tester	175.00		Regular track laborers	.62½ per hr.	
Asst. Div. meter tester & repairman	165.00		Steam heat servicemen	145.00	121.00
Dist. meter tester and repairman	150.00		Janitor	105.00	83.00
Meter readers	120.00	95.00	Transmission substations:		
Work dispat. serv. dept	150.00	121.00	Chief load dispatcher	270.00	250.00
Patrolman	130.00		First shift load dispatcher	210.00	190.00
First year apprentice lineman	135.00		Second and third shift load dispatchers	205.00	185.00
Second year apprentice lineman	140.00		Substation operators employed in substations where load dispatching is performed:		
Third year apprentice lineman	150.00		First shift substation operators	162.50	137.50
Fourth year apprentice lineman	160.00		Second and third substation operators	157.50	132.50
Engineer	165.00	142.00	Distribution substations:		
Assistant engineer	142.50	120.00	Chief substation operator holding first shift in substations where load dispatching is not performed	160.00	150.00
Oiler	142.50	116.00	Second and third shift substation operators	147.50	125.00
Boiler room foreman	175.00	155.00			
Repairman	150.00	108.00			
Steam fitter	150.00	135.00			
Head fireman	150.00	127.00			

ELECTRIC USE IN SOUTH CLIMBS FAST

(Continued from page 59)

neers estimates that by 1950 river traffic on the Tennessee will amount to 17,800,000 tons, at an annual savings of \$22,800,000.

The maintenance of inland waterways is an important factor in national defense, one of the main points in the program for the development of the Tennessee Valley. An equally important factor is the instantaneous ability to produce nitrate explosives, phosphorus and similar war materials cheaply and in large quantities.

The great chemical plant built at Muscle Shoals during the war is now being modernized and expanded for this purpose. At the same time that these chemical works and research laboratories are fulfilling their national defense function, they are also serving to help carry out another point in the unified plan of the TVA—namely—the production of low cost fertilizers through which the agricultural resources of the region may be enhanced.

Food for Farmers' Fields

In the great chemical workshops at Muscle Shoals the TVA is constantly conducting experiments for producing

improved, inexpensive plant foods. Phosphates, one of the most pressingly needed types of fertilizer in the country, have hitherto been available to the farmer only in high priced compounds containing but small percentages of actual plant food and large proportions of inert materials. Now the TVA is marketing "triplesuperphosphate," 45 per cent of which is available for plant absorption, and it will soon place on the market a phosphatic fertilizer bearing 65 per cent available plant food.

Before putting any fertilizer on the market, the TVA makes extensive and conclusive tests on actual farms. Last summer there were 14,000 such demon-

stration farms in the seven Tennessee Valley states alone. A total of 20 states throughout the country now enthusiastically co-operate with TVA's program for agricultural experiment and improvement. Probably the greatest interest comes from the farmers in the TVA region itself.

In addition to demonstrating the value of fertilizers and improving the quality of fertilizers available, the TVA is gradually showing the farmers the necessity of crop rotation to replace essential elements removed from the soil by single cropping and teaching them which crops supply the deficient elements most effectively.

Further than that, it is gradually showing the need for preventing soil erosion and demonstrating how this may be done through terracing, sodding or foresting.

Farmers who are not only willing to co-operate but are also leaders and well thought of within their communities are always the type chosen in selecting TVA demonstration farms. Keen neighborhood interest is thus aroused. In larger area-demonstrations farmers are learning what may be done, through a little co-operation among themselves, in the way of jointly using power equipment such as harvesting and threshing machinery, seed cleaners, small grinding mills and commercial hay-driers, which they could not afford to own individually.

Small Industries Promoted

In order to speed the agricultural and industrial advancement of the Tennessee Valley region and at the same time increase the market for its electric power, the TVA is carrying on experimental demonstrations for introducing income-augmenting activities for farmers such as the processing of various agricultural products. Improved methods of extracting sorghum sirup, small scale saw milling, the freezing of fresh berries and vegetables, the drying of fruits and vegetables, the processing of cotton seed, flax fibre and soybeans, and woodworking are a few examples of these activities.

The final point in the unified TVA program—the development of dormant natural resources through which the general social and economic welfare of the citizens may be advanced—ties in closely with the plan for introducing small-scale agricultural industries.

Under this classification falls the great work which the TVA is doing in promoting the various wood industries. Over half the entire TVA area is in the form of forests, but most of it is so badly over-cut and neglected that it does not provide the share which it should in contributing to the income of the territory. Now the TVA is educating the public in fire-prevention and the proper care of forests so that they may contribute to the wealth of the community.

Small scale mining is another industry which TVA helped to develop. The rugged hills of the region are plentifully supplied with valuable ores. Another interesting industry is ceramics. The Tennessee Valley produces a very fine quality of clay from which exquisite white chinaware, such as ordinarily is obtainable here only by importation from abroad, can be made. Through recent developments in ceramic arts, whiteware from the Tennessee Valley region is now gaining national recognition.

"To compress into a few words," states the annual report, "what the Authority is doing and is attempting to do, it may be said that the facilities of the controlled river are being used to release the energies of the people. The

pioneer of a century and a half ago could get his living from the new land with axe, rifle and plough. The pioneer of the present day has available a heretofore under-developed resource—the potentialities of running water—with which to secure in modern terms the equivalent of what his ancestor found ready to hand in the eighteenth or early nineteenth century. He must tame water so that it will not wash away his land or inundate his home; he must have it available when it is needed to carry his goods; he must take power from it to lighten his burdens and to turn an otherwise valueless rock into a valuable plant food. He must put back into his land, as his pioneer ancestor did not have to do, the equivalent of what he takes out of it.

"He cannot achieve all these things by individual effort, but he can achieve them if he acts through his governmental agencies, national, state and local, in voluntary co-operation with his neighbors. * * * The degree of common action now found necessary is not the result of a governmental mandate—it is determined by the nature and extent of the problem.

"Without such common action and purpose the full capabilities of the Tennessee Valley cannot be realized, depletion of soil will continue, living standards will be less secure, and human values, which are the region's primary natural resource, must be lost. The TVA has set itself to the task, in democratic co-operation with all other agencies which are working toward the same end."

IS A. T. & T. PENSION FUND SAFE?

(Continued from page 51)

practices in which they were—**individually—financially interested**—through the newspapers. Even in the city of Washington the hearings were generally ignored by the papers. While the company has not been shown to have been doing anything of a criminal nature it has certainly been shown up as guilty of some very shady practices, economic immorality if you will, callous indifference to the welfare of its employees, and a very sneaky way of diverting funds from the telephone subscriber's pockets into its own surplus.

Some further explanation of what we mean by "the difference between 6 per cent and 4 per cent" resulting in a profit to operating companies seems necessary. Operating companies, when they borrow money from the parent A. T. and T. Corporation, have to pay 6 per cent on time and demand loans. Pension funds, which are charged to operating costs, are paid to a trustee. The operating companies then may borrow these funds from the trustee, paying a rate of 4 per cent per annum, and use them for investment in telephone plant (buying equipment, extending service, etc.). Over a period of 23 years the associated telephone companies have earned an average of 6.67 per cent on the net book cost of telephone plant. There is therefore a profit of approximately 2 per cent on the average to go into the companies' surpluses. To make this perfectly clear we are going to quote from the FCC Special Investigation Docket No. 1, Report on Investments of Bell Telephone System Pension Funds, page 81:

The Profit on 6 Minus 4

"The manner in which the companies have profited from the use of trust funds

is illustrated by the following: Assume that a fund of \$1,000,000 has already been accumulated for a group of employees and that the employees have been retired. The \$1,000,000, at interest, will pay the pensions to these employees until their deaths. This \$1,000,000 is invested in telephone plant on which the companies are earning a return of 6 per cent. Assume further that the companies are paying the trustee only 4 per cent interest and that accruals have been computed on the basis of 4 per cent.

"In the above illustration, the company is making a profit of 2 per cent per annum on the funds invested in telephone plant (6 per cent minus 4 per cent). If it is assumed that the funds were not invested in plant by the borrowing company but the funds were borrowed from the pension fund by one company at 4 per cent and were loaned by this company to an associated company to be invested in telephone plant by that company, then the company which borrowed the funds in the first instance would make a profit of 2 per cent on the funds loaned. Theoretically, the amount in the fund at the time the employees are pensioned, plus interest at 4 per cent, will be sufficient to pay the required pensions to the retired employees until their deaths. The employees, therefore, are not affected by reason of 4 per cent interest being paid for the use of the pension funds instead of the higher rate of 6 per cent. The operating expenses of the Bell Telephone Companies, however, have been affected by reason of large expense charges having been made in the past through pension accruals in order to accumulate the initial fund of \$1,000,000, which is a larger amount than would be required if interest were earned and credited to the fund at the rate of 6 per cent.

"The larger amounts of accruals charged to operating expenses reduce the income of the telephone company and at the same time the pension funds accumulated are included in the rate base since they are invested in telephone plant. The telephone user in the final analysis, therefore, pays the 2 per cent profit (the difference between 6 per cent and 4 per cent interest) made by the telephone companies on the pension funds borrowed from the trustee, based on the assumption that a rate of 4 per cent was used in computing the accruals charged to expense.

Telephone Users Pay

"* * * The telephone users, having assumed the cost of the pension system, are required also to assume the payment of profits to the American Company and its subsidiaries on the pension funds invested in the assets of the telephone business, during the period from the date of the collection of the funds to the dates of payment of pensions to retired employees.

"Based on the trustee's investments in notes and bonds of Bell companies, at December 31, 1935, and on the basis of net returns on telephone plant and in-

terest at 6 per cent on funds loaned, the American Company and the associated companies were profiting on trust funds borrowed from the trustee, on notes and bonds combined, to the extent of \$2,737,-246 per annum."

The use of pension funds to support the market for Bell Telephone securities has been very carefully investigated, and is presented with a mass of documents showing that the control of investment policy was not in the hands of the Bankers Trust Company, trustee of funds, but was directed by heads of the A. T. and T., among them C. A. Heiss, controller, and C. P. Cooper, vice president. The effect has been to maintain a higher price for Bell securities, as offered to the investing public. This policy has been carried out without any particular regard for the welfare of the pension fund as the funds have frequently been used to maintain a price above par. One example shown in the docket is a letter addressed to C. A. Heiss by George J. Yundt, of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, dated April 25, 1933, in which Yundt outlined a plan of paying a considerable sum of Southern Bell's surplus cash into the pension fund and using this money to maintain a bid of an eighth or a quarter above par for the Southern Bell Company bonds. The suggestion was made by Yundt that this might keep the bonds from sinking below par, and in consequence, avoid the exhaustion and subsequent replacement of a \$500,000 sinking fund. That "bolstering the market" is a policy in which pension funds supply the handy cash is shown by a number of letters, and that it did have this effect is shown by the FCC in a comparison of stock market fluctuations of utility stock averages compared with those of Bell securities as their prices were being steadied. This policy does not tend to make a profit for the pension fund, in fact it may have the opposite tendency. Accountant Huling outlined this investment policy in his summary as follows:

Gambling With Trust Funds

"Control of the pension trust fund investments has been retained by the individual Bell companies, but these companies follow the suggestions and recommendations of the American Company with the result that the American Company actually directs the investment of all trust funds.

"The Bell companies, in directing investments of the trust funds, have not given primary consideration to the interests of the trust funds in themselves, but have given such primary consideration to the advantages which the companies might derive from such investments.

"Executives of certain of the Bell companies have suggested the use of the pension funds to support the market in Bell company bonds.

"The Bell companies have directed the trustee to make large purchases of individual Bell company bond issues for the pension trust funds.

"Bell companies have directed the trustee to purchase Bell company bonds for their trust funds prior to redemption

of the bonds at prices which resulted in no income to the trust funds and in certain instances actually resulted in losses at redemption in excess of the interest income to redemption dates."

EMPLOYEES PLACED AT CENTER OF SAFETY JOB

(Continued from page 58)

June 7, 1936; place, 13 miles southeast of Fayetteville, Tenn.

Description of Rescue

On June 7, 1936, Howard A. Moore, TVA lineman, Fayetteville, Tenn., while attempting to energize a transformer serving a rural customer, received a shock from the 6,900-volt line.

Lineman Moore had replaced a defective transformer which had been burned out by lightning with a new transformer and was attempting to energize the new transformer after making the necessary connections. In energizing this transformer, Mr. Moore was using an eight-foot hot-stick in accordance with good practice but was not wearing rubber gloves. According to the statement made by Mr. Moore, he apparently became absorbed in his work and failed to stay back on the stick a safe distance, with the result that when his hand came close to the energized lead to the transformer, he received a shock through his right hand which rendered him unconscious.

With his safety belt properly fastened around the pole, Moore fell approximately 30 feet, whipping about from side to side as he fell, with the result that he received painful body bruises but fortunately no fractures.

Paul M. Campbell, Mr. Moore's helper, who was standing upon the ground at the base of the pole, immediately started artificial respiration on Mr. Moore, who was unconscious. He continued respiration for 45 minutes until normal breathing was restored and Mr. Moore regained consciousness. Mr. Campbell received instruction in the prone pressure method of resuscitation from Mr. Moore only a few weeks prior to the accident.

THEODORE F. BURDETTE (Medal)
HENRY A. KYLE (Certificate)

Theodore F. Burdette

Home address, Birmingham, Ala.; age, 31; position, maintenance lineman, department of electricity; employed by TVA, March 9, 1934; received first-aid training, Pickwick Dam, April 1, 1936, U. S. Bureau of Mines, William P. Binks, instructor; NSC award, President's medal.

Henry A. Kyle

Home address, Saltillo, Miss.; age, 45; position, electrician helper, substation; employed by TVA, October 1, 1934; received first-aid training, Pickwick Dam, April 1, 1936, U. S. Bureau of Mines, William P. Binks, instructor; NSC award, certificate of assistance; resuscitated,

Hugh William Miller; date, June 9, 1936; place, Amory, Miss.

Description of Rescue

Hugh W. Miller, a lineman for the city of Amory, and a son of the city's electrical superintendent, came in contact with a "live" wire, energized at 2,300 volts, which was down as a result of a storm in Amory Tuesday afternoon, June 9, 1936.

Mr. Miller was rendered unconscious by the shock, severely burned and, in falling, fell with the wire still contacting his body. Mr. Burdette and Mr. Kyle had been at work at the TVA substation located at the city's plant and, on account of the storm, had ceased the outdoor work temporarily. They had volunteered to go with Hugh Miller to "shoot this case of trouble" and were near by when the accidental contact was made.

Immediately using precautionary measures, Mr. Burdette and Mr. Kyle freed Mr. Miller from the live wire and, removing him to a point of safety, began administering the Schaeffer prone pressure method of resuscitation. Artificial respiration was continued for more than an hour before normal breathing was restored.

Others came up, including Russell Miller, the victim's father. At Mr. Burdette's request, the father, showing great self-control, held his watch and timed the actions of both men until his son was breathing naturally.

Hugh Miller made a complete recovery after a short period of hospitalization for the treatment of burns.

WILLIAM J. EDWARDS (Medal)

EARLE W. BAUGHMAN (Certificate)

William J. Edwards

Age, 29; home address, 1304 Jackson street, Corinth, Miss.; position, under engineering aide, department of electricity; employed by TVA, March 23, 1936; terminated September 30, 1936; now superintendent, Pickwick Electric Membership Corporation, Adamsville, Tenn.; NSC award, President's medal.

Earle W. Baughman

Home address, 1830 Highland avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.; position, assistant electrical engineer; employed by TVA, April, 1934; received first-aid training; NSC award, certificate of assistance; resuscitated, Jesse A. Hesson; date, July 12, 1936; place, Adamsville, Tenn.

Description of Rescue

On July 12, 1936, at approximately 9:30 p. m., Jesse A. Hesson, a CCC employee, was in the washroom of the CCC camp No. TVA 31 at Adamsville, Tenn. With his hand on a water faucet he reached up to turn on an electric light attached to a drop cord with a brass socket, and received a shock from the 110-volt circuit which rendered him unconscious.

Mr. Hesson was found by one of the CCC men, who immediately called the officer in charge. The commanding officer called Dr. James B. Shelton, camp surgeon, located at Shiloh National Military Park, a distance of about 12 miles from camp, and informed him of the accident. He then called Mr. Edwards at Adamsville, Tenn., a distance of about three miles from camp, who responded to his request for aid with Mr. Baughman, arriving on the scene in a few minutes.

Messrs. Edwards and Baughman started administering the Schaeffer prone pressure method of resuscitation. Dr. Shelton ar-

rived at 9:50 p. m. and after examining the patient, approved the resuscitation methods. The patient first gave evidence of resuming his normal breathing at 10:45 p. m., when artificial respiration was momentarily discontinued. The patient, however, was not sufficiently recovered to continue breathing necessitating the resumption of artificial methods which were continued at intervals until 2 o'clock the next morning. Mr. Hesson had recovered sufficiently at this time to be left in care of the camp first-aid attendants and soon after made a complete recovery.

TALKING BACK TO IDEALISTIC MR. PALEY

(Continued from page 55)

Confederate Memorial Day, or time and one-half.

"You work the eight-hour day and time and one-half overtime, and should you work 10 hours or over on any one day you will get an additional dollar for dinner money in addition to the time and one-half.

"In case there is any dispute over the application of the contract you first take it up with your local chief engineer, and should you fail to get satisfaction you take up with local manager, and should you fail here the complaint goes to New York. The local chief and local manager must make a report on their actions to New York. A man is entitled to a hearing before being discharged. If a man is sick, he can be away two weeks with full pay without a doctor's certificate, after that period company may demand a doctor's report.

"In case a reduction in force is necessary the local management must get permission of New York and then must advise local association 30 days in advance on ways and means of making reduction, by all working less hours, extended vacations, or laying man or men off directly, whichever you agree on. The local management are to be guided by the will of the local association. You can apply for and obtain up to 90 days leave of absence for good reason without loss of time on your seniority records for pay purposes.

"All top pay on wage scales are minimum tops. Several men I know are getting above scale for good work. Making almost as much as supervisors.

"Jobs throughout the network are open to all members of the A.C.B.T. I don't know just what action the A.C.B.T. might take as regards your men. If you belong to an outside organization and it has a contract with your company the A.C.B.T. being as it controls the other stations may under the law demand and obtain the bargaining rights for WOAI. Under the Wagner Labor Bill the law states that the employer is bound to bargain with the agency the men choose. In your case the A.C.B.T. being as they have control of the network could demand and under the law Columbia would be forced to recognize them as controlling all the engineers of Columbia. You couldn't be called a minority being as the A.C.B.T. has the rest.

"In case the above should develop you might find yourselves in a difficult position as the A.C.B.T. would no doubt put its men in in case you fellows didn't join up or were not free to join up. In the long run the A.C.B.T. would win out as it has been recog-

nized by Columbia for sometime and it can't change its recognition to suit itself. The A.C.B.T. would have the protection of the United States Labor Board.

"I believe the smart thing to do is for you fellows to apply for membership in the A.C.B.T. the moment the commission hands down its decision and thereby head off any possible conflict of jurisdiction. The boys at KNX had joined with A.R.T.A. but applied to A.C.B.T. the moment decision was made and they were taken in to the A.C.B.T. in a body under Scale "B" and everybody is happy.

"I am just writing the above in an unofficial way. Off the record so to speak. I would appreciate your keeping this confidential and only for the information of those whom you can trust. I am the president of the Chicago Chapter of the A.C.B.T. and its national councillor on A.C.B.T. National Board and can speak with authority. The A.C.B.T. is the favored pet of the system and has its backing on whatever the A.C.B.T. sets out to do. You might find out from your fellow workers just what they have in mind. If they want to come in with us let me know and I will go to bat for them. Have the skids greased so that when the decision is made by the commission your entrance to the C. B. S. family party will just be a routine matter. If you fellows think it desirable I will come down after decision is made and explain all so that there will be no misunderstandings and slipups, but advise as soon as you can just what is in your minds down there.

"Best regards to you and the rest of the boys.

"Yours cordially,
(Signed) "D. J. DUNLOP."



You want the JOURNAL!
We want you to have the JOURNAL!
The only essential is your

Name -----

Local Union -----

New Address -----

Old Address -----

When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.

We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.

"P.S.—Am writing this at home on my day off. Address me at home.

"Note—You fellows also get a regular day off once a week."

However, the examiner for the Federal Communications Commission found that the Columbia Broadcasting System had no right to demand this purchase because of the excessive price offered. The examiner was Judge P. W. Seward. Judge Seward found the price value of this station to be \$141,000. The conclusions reached by the federal examiner were:

"The right of any person operating a business predicated on a license issued by the government, to attach any value for the purpose of sale, to good will or going concern value by reason of holding such license, is challenged as amounting to a domination over such license equal to an assertion of ownership, and to the sale of a government gratuity, which is not in the public interest, and, in this case, is in violation of the Communications Act of 1934.

"All of the Acts of Congress and the decisions of the court negative the idea that a licensee of a radio broadcast station should ever be permitted to place a value on the license, frequency or channel or be permitted to traffic in radio facilities or to assert or exercise 'ownership' thereof.

"The fact that the *modus procedendi* for the transfer of radio license or the transfer of the stock of a licensee corporation is not set forth in the Communications Act indicates only that Congress left the details of such matters to the commission.

"It appears most certain that if the Congress had intended to permit the barter, sale, and trafficking in radio broadcast license, frequencies, or channels, it would have fixed a standard for the guidance of this commission in arriving at a proper value.

"The language in Section 301 of the Act is not general or ambiguous; it is clear and emphatic; and denies the right of any one to acquire a right of property in radio license, frequencies or channels.

"To permit a corporation engaged in broadcasting to purchase the control of a licensee corporation, which has been authorized to use a given frequency, at a price which is based upon the use of said frequency for a period of time in excess of the then extent of said license, would carry with it the implied promise of the commission that the license for the use of said frequency is to be continued. This is the same as giving a license for an unlimited time and amounts to the creation of ownership of the frequency by the holders of a license and transferee and is unlawful.

"The contention of the transferor that this commission is without authority to deny this application and that a grant thereof would be in the public interest is predicated on a fallacy and his position is untenable. Private profit is not the measure of public interest nor is it the criterion for the interpretation of statutes. To follow the plain provisions of the Act which presents the expressed legislative intent of Congress as set out in Section 301, shown above, is the only way to safeguard the public interest.

"After a careful consideration of the facts, and pertinent sections of the Act, it is concluded that a grant of this application would be in violation of Section 301, as it would amount to the recognition of an assertion of ownership and sale of radio facilities; that it would be in violation of Section 310(b) as it is considered that such grant would not be in the public interest and that the grant would not serve public interest, convenience or necessity."

SUBSTANTIAL MOVEMENT TO CURB COURT

(Continued from page 57)

Jane Perry Clark, New York City, professor of government, Barnard College.

Robert E. Cushman, chairman, Ithaca, N. Y., professor of government, Cornell University.

Herman A. Gray, New York City, professor of constitutional law, New York University; chairman, Unemployment Insurance State Advisory Council.

Helen Hall, New York City, president of National Federation of Settlements.

Leland P. Hamilton, Oneonta, N. Y., employer member, Laundry Minimum Wage Board; former president, New York State Laundryowners' Association.

Elinore M. Herrick, New York City, former executive secretary Consumers' League of N. Y.; regional director, National Labor Relations Board.

Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, vice chairman, New York City, public member, Hotel and Restaurant Minimum Wage Board; member, League of Women Voters.

Labor Represented

George Meany, New York City, president, New York State Federation of Labor.

Max Meyer, New York City, chairman, Hotel and Restaurant Minimum Wage Board; member, Industrial Council of the New York State Department of Labor; former chairman of Millinery Code Authority.

Frieda S. Miller, New York City, director, Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage, State Department of Labor.

Pauline M. Newman, New York City, educational director, Union Health Center, of I. L. G. W. U.; New York Women's Trade Union League; employee member, Laundry Minimum Wage Board.

Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, New York City, regional director, Social Security Board.

Rose Schneiderman, New York City, president, National Women's Trade Union League; employee representative, Laundry Minimum Wage Board.

Frederick F. Umhey, New York City, executive secretary, International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

The committee will announce additional members. Individuals, groups and organizations are being invited to join the committee, Commissioner Andrews stated.

BASE OF LABOR'S DRIVE FOR 30-HOUR WEEK

(Continued from page 48)

rate of profit increase—both before and after corporation taxes—was about 1 per cent annually, computed as a trend line. The rate of return was 7.6 per cent in 1922 and 9.2 per cent in 1929.

"These figures include all manufacturing corporations, covering companies which had losses as well as those which had profits. Inasmuch as a number of

these are small and inefficient enterprises which are gradually being eliminated from the industrial picture, a more accurate measure of profit trends can be gained from scrutiny of a group of larger corporations of the type which plays a decisive role in price determination. Among 2,046 such corporations covering about 62 industries, the rate of profit increase was about 2.3 per cent annually. The actual return in 1929 was 12.8 per cent. * * *

"We now come to a more fundamental question—would reduction of prices in any event have caused profits to shrink? Our analysis indicates that the general level of earnings might actually have been raised by lowering prices. We say might, because the fact cannot be precisely established. The issue depends on overhead costs."

Turning again to the book "The Recovery Problem," we find that the Brookings economist attacks again labor's policies as far as the short work week goes in the following manner:

"Emerging labor policies endanger the recovery process. The most important among these policies is that pertaining to the reduction of working hours, on the mistaken theory that we can thus raise standards of living. The sharp

rise in costs, unrelated to efficiency, would be certain to result either in rapid rises in industrial prices, with profoundly disturbing effects upon the operation of the economic system as a whole, or the immediate halting of business activity with a consequent increase in unemployment. The struggle now going on within the ranks of labor over conflicting theories of labor organization and the intensive efforts being made to strengthen the power of labor over industry constitute a serious menace to the continuance of business prosperity."

It is likely that in advocating the 30-hour week labor will find that it will have to move out into a more fundamental point of view in order to meet the arguments of the productionists. Labor is certainly not for a limitation of production but it need not grant that production will be decreased by the 30-hour week. It will have to show, however, that there must be more industrial planning in the light of social aims so that production may be increased, prices must fall, wages must be increased, and there must be a serious curtailment of profits—not profit in the abstract sense but profit in the sense of the huge takings of well-known monopolistic corporations.

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I. O.	115636 117495	43	15660 15666	107	240085 240102	208	452756 452765	321	752092 752100
2	144906 144907	43	115771 115935	107	611591	208	884798 884809	322	958946 958951
2	316936 317120	44	970383 970388	108	85433	209	21409 21423	323	1838
B-3	F 1384-1416	45	508743 508764	108	922246 922282	210	68723	323	2927 3000
B-3	F 2333-2484	46	314472 314520	109	22958 23002	210	294964 295036	323	118066 118270
B-3	M 4240-4400	46	581641 581660	110	139125 139157	211	12362 12365	324	200056
B-3	M 4490-5161	46	973691 973880	110	198657 198750	211	351871 351930	324	258301 258321
B-3	M 5201-5242	48	191388 191411	110	445501 445670	211	566161 566180	324	698961 699000
B-3	AJ 34276-34400	48	426028 426275	111	753744 753750	212	31483 31491	325	9965 9970
B-3	AJ 34505-34600	48	599010 599072	113	23720 23758	212	510296 510298	325	929840 929890
B-3	AJ 34611-34977	50	378064 378137	113	28092 28097	212	91977 91980	326	137229 137250
B-3	AJ 35001-35034	52	323299 323395	114	235346 235350	212	121986 122069	326	207924
B-3	4-AP 373-391	52	362352 362720	116	485491 485540	212	301703	326	354751 354938
B-3	C 327-400	53	280715 280773	117	60603	213	33347 33681	328	928080 928137
B-3	CJ 401-410	54	207065 207067	117	783794 783824	213	411181 411224	329	177478 177481
B-3	CAP 28-29	54	351048 351077	120	319433 319459	213	413373 413422	329	241156 241200
B-3	EJ 583	55	163619 163651	121	62215 62250	214	10629 10641	332	49044
B-3	EH 634	56	16376 16376	121	245474	214	254285 254400	332	964301 964373
B-3	OA 13742-13800	56	187872	121	392251 392300	214	488101 488140	333	303262 303358
B-3	OA 14117-14186	56	221146 221165	122	22828 44896	215	222628 222667	335	789990 789999
B-3	OA 14221-14247	59	128753 128759	122	44880 278700	222	109159 109173	336	757852 757857
B-3	OAM14402-14431	59	163402 163490	122	277921 278700	223	938844 938919	338	753496 753505
B-3	OA 14691-14717	60	253006 253009	124	422273 422786	224	897430 897463	339	116579 116624
B-3	OA 15001-15017	60	315886 316001	124	772913 772950	225	770790 770794	342	224411 224411
B-3	OAM15201-15252	64	13739 13780	125	268589 268610	226	22672 22691	343	40869 40871
B-3	OA 15839-15864	64	122311 122313	125	314156 314168	229	973406 973411	343	760133 760150
B-3	XG 72029-72117	64	590948 590967	125	383639 384297	230	41111 41154	344	844739 844755
B-3	XG 72212-72339	64	723081 723150	127	822904 822907	231	197491 197493	345	763179 763194
B-3	XG 72401-72514	64	732901 733060	129	305282 305285	232	227557	347	38645 38690
B-3	XG 72801-72876	65	3720 3739	129	902428 902439	232	851621 851642	347	174447 174572
4	254285 254289	65	291501 291690	130	145895 145916	235	227401 227403	348	302546 302655
6	147276 147335	66	178887 178915	130	339342 339559	235	886782 886800	349	194336 194482
6	166193 166430	66	321860 321875	130	621226 621485	236	938089 938098	349	294965 294989
7	387751 387833	66	380255 380422	133	304492 304500	237	508342 508365	349	725685 726310
7	14806 14838	66	656861 657000	133	401251 401259	238	792125 792158	350	217840 217853
7	119145 119250	68	59462 59463	135	761101 761120	240	559115 559129	351	112584 112593
7	205000 205001	68	155719 155764	136	709961 710074	241	386682 386695	352	281667 281764
8	19253 19258	68	437092 437100	136	987432 987489	245	366328 366750	353	53716 54000
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8	749401 749700	70	254175 254177	138	899693 899721	246	765535 765552	353	716483 716542
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B-9	375910 376500	72	22485 22500	143	406297 406310	252	98418 98433	357	381031 381135
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B-9	44512 44696	73	316801 316804	145	610273 610379	255	56228 56230	358	676459 676570
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B-9	983641 984340	77	283227 283277	152	737670 737700	259	10837 10837	367	279759 279765
10	246854 246860	77	428842 429000	153	31237 31237	259	465064 465068	367	402751 402776
12	183360 183368	77	429001 429750	153	989614 989651	259	916988 917026	367	447005 447006
12	223073 223085	77	429751 429999	155	300121 300130	262	164914 164940	367	509695 509700
14	246398 246411	79	109953 110009	156	235927 235923	262	677083 677134	369	124436 124500
16	146895 146980	80	277697 277712	159	97217 97259	263	817868 817915	369	203397 203405
16	313814 313815	80	321798 321835	160	21795 21827	265	172507 172508	369	333082 333082
17	175894	81	125502 125537	160	164699 164700	265	263937 263954	370	939856 939864
17	253830 253850	82	48326 48326	160	177901 177902	267	512802 512806	371	897834 897835
17	341491 342000	82	306911 306982	161	495229 495244	269	357171 357194	372	55227 Original
17	448501 448555	83	158051 158169	164	73233 73234	270	511074 511087	372	806745 806777
18	313274 313350	83	423836 424416	164	131811 131846	271	592483 592500	373	3623 3630
18	317871 318390	83	607722 607744	164	176251 176550	275	23475 23503	375	509918 509928
18	474115 474129	84	97501 97543	164	705401 705900	275	124512 124513	377	450632 450644
21	769027 769043	84	299955 300000	166	239601 239601	275	758975 758992	377	544115 544157
22	145324 145381	84	333751 334066	166	222124 222124	276	268389 268390	379	767886 767897
22	596941 597014	84	350931 351000	166	459382 459406	276	851025 851110	380	493387 493405
25	203522 203529	84	101418 101419	169	786083 786085	278	6173 6182	382	545822 545849
25	209039 209042	B-86	101418 101419	173	524862 524869	278	28902 28905	384	4856 4860
25	221091 221100	B-86	127456 127630	174	2120 2131	280	958188 958200	389	219657 219671
25	332251 332323	B-86	227701 227708	175	294164 294165	281	252479 252481	390	160029 160032
26	75815	B-86	685393 685438	175	456156 456193	281	683762 683794	390	281499 281534
26	194010 194126	B-86	886174 887181	175	937107 937171	285	497288 497253	393	610841 610850
26	164514 164553	88	664165 664183	176	261601 261616	288	52552	397	789762 789805
26	308319 308579	90	7011 7011	176	523475 523500	288	256501 256524	400	724270 724295
27	185654 185660	90	111259 111327	176	768499 768550	288	613494 613500	401	196097 196100
28	96609 96750	B-91	240998 241008	177	293391 293439	290	961170 961174	401	638046 638072
28	129238 129245	B-91	757314 757324	177	727785 727905	291	342527 342544	403	787598 787600
28	329251 329344	93	935320 935324	178	505891 505895	292	144413 144448	405	255310 255365
28	544565 544650	94	940461 940467	180	242015 242100	292	276797 276995	406	891958 891977
28	733659 733731	95	257101 257122	180	255901 255930	293	309386 309401	408	149459 149470
30	494051 494080	95	310511 310511	180	308720 308730	296	771379 771388	408	343655 343728
32	773277 773294	96	66897 66966	181	353393 353430	301	274408 274418	409	258622 258659
35	310328 310331	96	457852 457871	183	76862 76863	302	290974 290990	411	205680 205682
35	896113 896164	98	90549 90558	183	219356 219372	302	25942 25942	411	453658 453662
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37	376271 376282	98	718682 719452	186	779268 779287	304	249313 249314	413	312863 312905
38	137051 137075	99	126827 126837	191	254868 254869	304	381793 381852	413	606305 606331
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38	689631 689885	100	26828 26829	193	432034 432125	306	930621 930667	417	267130 267159
38	698119 698230	100	147843 147865	193	619995 620353	307	225011 225027	418	33198 33203
39	182224 182250	101	284800 284805	194	24976 24987	308	770619 770652	418	242707 242709
39	251642 251647	102	309964 310070	194	278881 279000	309	622695 623333	418	346566 346700
39	273656 273661	103	30554 30578	194	723372 72343				

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	
429	751801	751810	574	24168	686	429346	429378	780	230401	230470
430	783268	783289	574	28343	689	23559	23589	783	169813	
431	39156	39161	574	349621	689	306937		783	775686	775716
431	798407	798440	575	491229	691	776543	776565	784	223688	223698
434	240622	240627	577	27650	693	503248		784	424521	424551
435	404116	404135	580	72926	694	327810	327851	B-785	11387	11400
437	222640	222696	581	336751	695	251862	251875	B-785	241205	
441	47118	47119	581	924731	695	816471	816526	B-785	245422	245448
441	755614	755626	582	28921	697	51358	51359	B-785	260701	260714
443	724691	724740	583	4754	697	97501	97534	787	15036	15060
443	768523	768539	584	37305	697	615779	615900	790	363815	363840
444	60071		584	140435	697	624151	624353	791	1173	1200
444	341124	341147	584	605842	697	992220	992250	791	297748	297749
445	29497	29536	585	347251	698	17738	17747	791	390751	390776
445	270528	270531	585	861735	698	245000		792	755856	755865
446	5813	5819	586	770246	701	960375	960399	796	786717	786722
446	856631	856635	588	60302	702	34007	34009	798	595901	595916
453	239271	239302	589	243446	702	237707	237728	799	300917	300918
453	480160	480170	589	301828	702	237156	237191	799	224717	224729
456	167044	167104	590	21062	702	237509	237551	800	168371	168375
458	860736	860748	591	236181	702	242740	242760	800	174967	175004
459	294306	294405	594	750252	702	252949	252972	801	260158	260160
460	753978	753983	595	313640	702	312660	312679	801	905519	905535
461	835925	835947	595	338132	702	376827	377007	802	237423	237448
465	55563	55564	595	773638	702	435187	435325	B-803	243012	243013
465	103341	103413	596	440913	702	768019	768021	B-803	243953	243983
466	62268		597	213167	704	160353	160373	805	174353	174354
466	895351	895415	597	779910	707	7138	7150	805	252641	252677
467	480546	480560	599	24399	707	18031	18035	807	24769	24791
468	230701	230702	600	930779	707	768280	768300	807	266278	
470	250364	250372	601	25042	708	163244		809	485621	485640
471	253	288	601	61535	708	244223	244245	811	774071	774078
474	5881	5887	601	770191	709	89369	89373	813	3083	3127
474	223838	223919	602	42348	710	487771	487788	813	240518	
475	227701	227774	602	518668	711	5384	5400	817	304253	304464
475	247131	247135	604	941821	711	284251	284256	817	370060	370177
477	996197	996223	610	264544	711	288184	288265	818	20158	20160
479	670101	670126	610	442933	712	62731	62739	819	211056	
479	768808	768832	610	607322	712	583812	583818	819	512327	512358
479	784194	784200	611	272391	B-713	39780	39834	820	144911	144915
480	223225	223238	613	237440	B-713	41876	42000	824	237896	237900
481	169459	169462	613	302701	B-713	43501	43790	824	259501	259508
481	196844	197029	613	326611	B-713	166501	166612	827	236464	236475
482	499041	499049	613	454010	B-713	190766	190781	827	767416	
483	23809	23811	613	458251	B-713	599404	599649	833	226501	226512
483	23834	23835	615	19935	B-713	866896	867000	833	276515	276517
483	159722	159750	617	6834	714	784283	784289	835	79572	79575
483	447751	447827	617	50516	716	26653	26659	835	226132	226149
488	12039	12062	618	420829	716	378751	378760	838	229641	229645
488	95608	95656	619	482305	716	607148	607182	B-837	11548	11561
488	125340	125345	623	729402	716	999541	999750	B-837	241797	241800
492	65582	65675	625	260162	717	114973	115031	B-837	245101	245120
493	896663	896669	628	242137	717	452420		838	221745	221767
497	27397	27410	629	64743	719	129296	129340	840	61806	61809
499	176778	176783	631	16323	722	550126	550130	840	971673	971681
499	195421	195582	632	17521	723	221519	221520	841	273169	273170
499	255413	255415	632	209860	723	270201	270461	841	516467	516478
500	21472	21474	633	26600	724	49187	49326	844	9831	9833
500	284591	284700	633	269905	724	100548	100574	846	177195	177237
502	53587	53586	634	254406	724	497060	497092	846	276357	276360
504	63052	63060	636	918399	725	171082	171091	847	2081	2100
504	814200	814233	637	767623	725	232401	232430	847	298967	298970
507	506473	506477	639	787864	726	777716	777723	847	396751	396766
508	235675	235676	640	33552	728	771772	771788	848	661139	661160
508	422051	422068	640	382552	729	622796	622800	850	746509	746518
509	71402		642	769389	730	120187	120208	852	124733	124770
509	669558	669564	643	177922	731	857606	857662	852	278644	278657
510	35389	35391	643	256991	732	1867	1887	854	81331	81332
515	632009	632012	643	523967	732	63330	63372	854	884622	884648
517	519234	519242	644	9556	735	760609	760620	855	256207	256225
520	196706	196708	644	227294	736	967472	967481	856	19322	19340
520	962569	962582	646	757087	B-741	242717	242732	856	161708	161709
521	234384		647	972162	B-741	243685	243726	857	511472	511482
521	905151	905205	648	726909	743	591605	591632	858	372833	372858
522	93061		648	917863	747	297369	297373	859	222929	222996
522	222338	222368	649	269526	747	794512	794575	859	295310	295319
525	794748	794774	653	21638	748	221526	221566	861	170733	170738
526	243918	243925	653	16206	748	241841	241843	862	778398	778408
527	46532	46557	653	243033	749	751462	751481	862	228901	228956
527	781931	782100	656	220543	B-752	71	81	863	421518	421531
528	262914	262987	658	750455	B-752	10068	10263	864	942596	942650
530	485894	485910	660	8571	B-752	147933	147941	865	10323	10328
532	279927	279977	660	192897	B-752	461793	461798	865	330773	330885
536	905675	905681	660	373579	Original			867	238840	238850
537	251696	251700	661	25269	755	788452	788456	869	63941	63960
537	259201	259202	661	198173	756	15949	15955	870	295502	
539	497645	497653	664	83438	757	238297	238321	870	422931	422960
540	14822	14847	664	306094	758	270369	270386	872	772324	772336
544	41454	41457	665	148738	758	342094	342227	876	781473	781492
544	52285	52402	665	612916	760	128797	128952	878	488512	488516
549	11858		666	65294	760	258676	258685	881	264184	
549	50862	50920	666	292602	761	224182	224237	881	354105	354138
551	16825	16829	666	439885	761	277216	277221	882	218468	218497
552	206324	206333	668	444001	762	9013		882	767107	767117
553	220201	220214	668	481796	762	772719	772736	882	309928	309938
553	227100		669	89723	764	507631	507652	885	30687	30789
554	278473		669	242112	765	2470	2489	885	235617	235643
554	932060	932070	671	179384	765	299111	299112	886	192790	
555	311704	311712	671	237788	768	254707	254741	886	375031	375064
555	561487	561523	673	663743	768	315024	315031	887	280999	281000
557	782888	782925	674	262489	770	81710		887	312076	312181
558	95688	95727	674	364673	770	219108	219203	887	448809	
558	138330	138709	675	279174	772	756393	756395	889	22422	22461
559	706809	706827	675	191544	773	788294	788324	892	959616	959626
561	190487	190668	677	20185	774	223570	223622	893	782519	782524
564	741171	741176	677	874134	775	26795	26810	895	225917	225925
565	2742	2762	678	226201	775	160816	160818	896	276050	276053
567	935790	935831	678	794389	776	296116	296117	896	295629	295667
568	336001	336015	679	922613	776	792414	792433	897	240449	240477
568	371243	371250	680	957180	777	215282		899	28686	28723
569	236									

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
504-63051.	814222-231.	48-426092.	145, 155,	321-268663.		677-874145.		104-304611-620.	
527-46531.		173246.	272-275.	324-698969.		689-23566.		175-294041, 054, 065, 069,	
570-257401-421.	175515.	50-378099.	109.	332-964363.	368.	695-251862.	(Original)	076, 080-081, 085,	
584-140436.		52-362354.	455.	343-40870.	760139.	707-768299-300.		094-096.	100-101,
643-177921.		52-87601.		347-38646.		724-49206.	298.	108, 116.	136-137,
669-89724.	726-727.	66-321873.	380255, 422.	367-447005-006.		749-751468.		141-142.	155, 157,
677-874155-163.		73-771155.		369-203401-405.		B 752-10203.	147937.	159-160.	456113,
761-277215.		83-158076.	080 - 081.	377-544126.		758-270385.		127-129.	132, 134,
768-245718-720.		119, 168.	423993,	405-255348.		B 785-11389.	394.	141, 151-152, 154.	
798-595899-900.		424330.	347.	413-606326.		824-237889.		193-632016	032.
817-304455-463.		98-719267.		416-287385.		833-226504.		257-193704.	707-709.
833-276502-514.	516,	100-147861-862.		418-346609.	636, 666.	840-61801-802.		343-40865.	
492898-900.		104-304648.	747, 896.	429-19134.	456586.	861-170712-713, 717, 719.		483-23806.	
837-241794.		305126.	180, 293,	441-47118.		865-330782.	810.	504-63029.	047.
		356.		446-5818.		887-312165.		597-213161	(Original).
		122-278017.		488-12059.		910-1301.	298509, 512.	618-282559.	
		124-422774.		501-770213.		996-793238.		639-294320.	
		125-384124.		504-63029.	814212, 214,	1002-1010'6.		653-21630.	
		130-621239.	323, 382.	521-234384.		B 1010-13848.	856-857,	840-61801-802.	
		155-300122.		527-781970.	781989-	226406.		996-793238.	
		162-164923.	939.	782000.	010.	B 1013-12947.	13155.		
		164-703716.		532-279970.		B 1030-226809-810.	823-		
		176-768529.		584-37360.	605868, 920,	830.			
		180-308730.		929.		1031-41408.			
		193-432065.	079, 620252,	586-770248.		B 1034-244017-020.	904-		
		323.		613-451010.		910.			
		211-351898.		618-282559.		1095-725679.			
		223-938899.	901.	643-523968.		1147-275463-465.			
		245-366465.		648-726912.		1151-658145.			
		265-263940.		653-21638.					
		271-592500.		665-612916.					
		275-32480.		674-262490.					
		292-276797-805, 877.							

BATTLES, CLASHING PHILOSOPHIES AND BEYOND

(Continued from page 49)

Right Method Supreme

The Philosopher had talked for almost a half-hour now and this was a long monologue for him. We could see that he was feeling these matters deeply or he would not have broken his habit of silence for so long. But he gave us one final word: "However," he said, "I am not one of those who think you labor people have the whole truth, nor do I believe that the radicals have, and I believe we haven't because we do not trust the right intellectual method. Anything will yield to the right intellectual method. We do not produce our theories of government and our programs of reform always out of creative thinking and often do out of our savage wishes and our childish dreams. We should as rigidly consider and reconsider our programs as we have critically considered the programs of our opponents. I think that is the fault with us. We have not been critical enough of ourselves and we have not disturbed ourselves by sitting down and taking inventory of our aims, our motives, our desires which have eventuated into programs. If we should do this, perhaps we would not make mistakes and could feel more certain that we were defending the cause that was just in the light of the aged."

Shaking his bushy mane, the old Philosopher subsided now into calm. He had had his say and though we felt no implication that we were intruders, we felt that the visit was over.

LABOR DECISIONS PROMOTE STABILITY

(Continued from page 54)

voted small space to labor organization, but we took it for granted and implied its necessity.

We are glad of this opportunity to restate our position and to make clear the central importance which we attribute to labor and labor organization in making the modern industrial order yield an economy of plenty for all.

WHY AND WHEREFORE OF ELECTRICAL STANDARDS

(Continued from page 56)

of the old days when electricity was but little understood, when wiring was of a low order, when motors in their construction and in their use were in their infancy, but in these days there is nothing new or surprising to have the public inquire "Can't I buy a gadget by which I may operate this electrically?" Our technical engineers, with new inventions, are scarcely able to stay abreast with the demands of the public and what the public expects from the electrical worker, hence there is far more responsibility to the industry and a desire on the part of the employer, the contractor, the mechanic and the inspector that they maintain for themselves a high reputation of ability and service.

The writer believes, and most firmly so, that the inspector group as a whole has contributed more toward raising wiring standards and holding the best of such as we have, than any other group on the Electrical Committee and would probably do more if its membership were confined strictly to those actually engaged as state and city inspectors. It will not be denied that members of the Inspectors' Association, others than actual inspectors, have great influence at conventions due to the interminable lobbying activities.

In the discussion of reducing the cost of manufacturing, it might be well to impress the need of a single standard of wiring. This, at least, would eliminate much of the various kinds of machinery that the manufacturer is now forced to install for the production of goods in meeting other competition. Likewise, the jobber and contractor in the electrical industry would not be forced to carry eight or ten distinct types of material in order to sell or do a job. The wireman would benefit by installing only one class of material. Analyzing the various wiring standards as set out in the National Electrical Code, having actual experience with all of them, the belief becomes ever firmer that the public

gets a better job and a higher protection against hazards with rigid conduit using all insulated conductors than any other standard.

Fire insurance companies and their practices, but too often confirm the viewpoint of Mr. Johnson, as stated in his article in December, 1936, Journal. Fire insurance salesmen and companies seem to care little, if any, unless too flagrant, about the wiring of a building as long as they get their premiums regularly every year. They are willing to trust many of the houses and live in the hope that a kindly Providence will deal gently with them. Experience, but too often, is that the insurance company, in rebuilding or repairing a fire loss, in commercial structures or homes, and where same have been practically destroyed do not try to improve the standard of wiring when rebuilding. To keep down the loss they want to put the wiring back just as it was, regardless of the age or the year of its installation or the condition in which the fire left it. State legislation should be enacted that would make mandatory inspection of wiring by an authorized electrical inspector of either state, county or city before an insurance policy be issued on the structure.

Summing up this question, especially in view of our mention of a clamor for reduced cost of the national housing program, there can be but one answer to all code problems in the electrical industry—that is, the federal government should set up an electrical code commission, drafting a federal electrical code, and in that manner bring about a uniformity for the entire country. It goes without saying that such a code commission would have within its membership representatives of all phases of the industry, including inspectors and practical wiremen, whose research stands up to the record of their proven ability.

This would do away with any possible commercialization of the electrical code. A bureau such as this would be the highest guarantee of standards that would bear any and all inspection.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh & Two

We thought she'd have something to say for herself. You must be getting the ascendancy, Steve!

Dear Editor:

Stop the presses! Hold everything! The Ball and Cha-, I mean the Missus, is all burned up about that crack I made in current JOURNAL regarding her stew. Demands retraction. I hasten to offer (with appropriate grovelling) an

Apology in Rondeau

Your Irish stew is tops to me.
A masterpiece of cookery.
No item on the bill-of fare
From consomme to caviar
(As Bill would say) runs one-two-three.

I've eaten stews from sea to sea,
Ragout, goulash and fricassee,
With none of these can I compare
Your Irish stew.

As for my clownish levity
Concerning it—why honestly,
I was just kidding. On the square
I really didn't think you'd care,
And it had slipped my memory—

You're Irish, too!

SLEEPY STEVE,
L. U. No. 9.

* * *

Seems a long time since we heard from Masterson. But here's one from another old contributor, Tip Reynolds (remember The Gruntus?) of L. U. 65. O'course we all know 'tain't done this way any more.

Reminiscences of WPA

(Time, 1945—Plaase, Heer.)

'Membur way back in th' middul thurtys wen—
Xpurt kemists wuz wheelin' bricks,
Good dentusts wuz wurkin' in gournmunt timber,
Mastur bricklaers wuz scrubbin windos,
Effishant akkountants wuz mixen seement,
"Joe Palooski," uh aliun, wuz uh offus wurker,
Ansetleen weldurs wuz shinglin' rufes,
"Nifty Slim," ex-bootleggur, wuz WPA kounty drectur,
Redisturd farmacist wuz boss rode wurkers,
Traned nurses maniged WPA soin surcles,
Good linemun wuz layin' suer pipes,
Fine shefs wuz cookin' assfaut fer streets,
Lawyurs took th' plaase uh steemshovuls in gravul pits,
Skool teechers wurked in lawndries an'
Most evribodi else wuz gouvment investi-gaatur?
Me? Aw, I wuz jus a gie wot noed nuthin' much 'bout enythin' onli gettin' votes, so thay maid me th' state WPA drectur ovur th' hull wurks; 'membur wot hiz dooties wuz, dontcha? No? Well, he wuz th' burd wot drected th' res' o' th' kounty drecturs an' aul th' wurk, th' gie wot didn' unnerstan nuthin' hisself an' tol' evriwun else how t' do it; an' thay not unnerstanin' neether, dun it. Helluva time in this kuntrie then wuzen it?

TIP REYNOLDS,
Local No. 65.

Unity's Power

(Written at the mass protest meeting against the attacks on Local No. 3)

Baring their fierce fangs, our formidable foes
Are crouching, like leopards, for the spring;
Their ferocious paws ugliness expose—
Seeking to inject their poisonous sting!

Their malicious lust decency defies,
With ears deaf to sane explanation;
Widely they circulate slander and lies,
To undermine our very foundation!

We challenge all attacks of the greedy,
Operating as we do within human laws;
Our progress shall remain sure and speedy,
United as we stand for a worthy cause!

And co-operation knows no defeat,
When inspired by an enthusiastic goal;
Unity, harmony are hard to beat,
When co-ordinated with heart and soul!
With concerted actions, prompt and exact,
Our powerful structure shall stay intact!

ABE GLICK,
"A Bit o' Luck,"
L. U. No. 3, New York City.

More About 'orses

Thirty years ago, Elmer, the harness maker, while driving his tandem equipage about New York Town, met his whitewing friend Oscar, at 42nd Street and 5th Avenue, and in passing hailed him,

"Hello Oscar, whatcha doin'?"
"Oh, just collectin' material for a book."

Elmer suddenly did a disappearing act and no one seemed to know what became of Elmer. Civic, fraternal, and patriotic organizations augmented a nation-wide search for Elmer, with no definite results. However, Elmer bobbed up the other day and lo and behold, he's driving a brand new car—prospering as a gasoline station operator up Yonkers way. Elmer, though, hadn't forgotten his old friend Oscar, and while sojourning, on one of his afternoon drives down Fifth Avenue, he again observes and hails Oscar.

"Hello, Oscar, whatcha doin'?"
"Writing a book."

WILLIAM E. HANSON,
L. U. No. 103, Boston, Mass.

H'english 'Umor

Wife (at Golden Gate): "I have come to join my husband."

St. Peter: "What was your husband's name?"

"Joseph Smith."

"I'm afraid that will not be sufficient for us to identify him by. We have a lot of Joseph Smiths here. Is there any other means by which I can identify him?"

"Well, before he died he told me that if I ever kissed another man he would turn in his grave."

"Oh! I know the chap. Up here we call him Whirling Joe!"

—*Electrical Trades Journal* (London).

Fears for the country's welfare were considerably allayed when the Boston Evening Transcript announced that the average man's beard grows only six inches in a year—conclusive proof that the United States could not turn Bolshevik over night.

Must have been a busy evening, particularly for Jimmy Lee.

Party Daze

The twenty-third day of the year, we bought a lot of beer,
And went down to the Swiss Hall to enjoy it.

We had music there for dancing, had a lot of fancy prancing,
Lunch was served. And did that crowd employ it!

First and second prize awarded, a new champion was recorded

For the guys that drank the most beer.
Under oath—

Six gallons was the winner, five to the second after dinner,

And I'll be doggoned, if Sorgenfrei didn't win them both!

The Daughertys and Millers used hot dogs and cheese for fillers

And the Doolys only drank their liquor straight.

Hams disappeared like weiners, and were merely in betweeners,

But there was plenty for the guy that came in late.

Squiffy guys? At first not any, but at ten? Boy, there was plenty!

By twelve o'clock there wasn't room upon the floor.

At every table was a contest, as one more they'd try to conquest,

And made motions when they couldn't ask for more.

The Cartlidges and Frenches had their individual benches,

But were joined by a dozen meter boys.
Everybody had their say, as the orchestra would start to play,

And you couldn't hear a note above the noise.

Shorty Tefft did the night trick, with his ice, salt, and ice-pick.

Jimmy Lee was the captain of the floor.
At one they all stopped singing as a fist started swinging,

And I walked quietly out through the door.

THE DUKE OF TOLEDO,
L. U. No. 245.

* * *

Old Age Security

I.

When creepin' age slackens one's pace
And sprays the hair with silver strands;
When wrinkled lines are carved on one's face,
Grooved by Nature's formidable hands,
There's an encouragin' sign in view:
The hopes of a lifetime come true!

II.

Dimmed vision, dulled senses shall hold
No horrors, frighten no more;
One's reclining years shall unfold
What had wisely been prepared before!
Let the new achievement be a source of glee—
And pave a path for generations to be!

ABE GLICK,
Local No. 3, New York City.



TODAY WE RECONSECRATE OUR COUNTRY TO LONG CHERISHED IDEALS IN A SUDDENLY CHANGED CIVILIZATION.

IN EVERY LAND THERE ARE ALWAYS AT WORK FORCES THAT DRIVE MEN APART AND FORCES THAT DRAW MEN TOGETHER. IN OUR PERSONAL AMBITIONS WE ARE INDIVIDUALISTS. BUT IN OUR SEEKING FOR ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PROGRESS AS A NATION, WE ALL GO UP—OR ELSE WE ALL GO DOWN—AS ONE PEOPLE.

—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

